The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,929.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.	

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-Ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on the 29th April 1871, at noon.

April.		May.
Leave BOMBAY		
,, Cowrie	27	
,, Mangalore	28	
,, Cannanore	28	
,, Tellicherry	29	
,, Calicut	29	
,, Beypore	29	
,, Cochin	30	
	May.	
,, Tuticorin	2	
Arrive CALCUTTA		10
Leave Colombo		3
,, Galle		4
,, Negapatam		7
,, Pondicherry		7
,, Madras		9
,, Coconada		11
,, Vizagapatam		12
,, Bimlipatam		12
,, Gopanlpore		13
,, False Point		14
Arrive CALCUTTA		16

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Coffee, will be despatched on the 24th April, 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS (vie the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

and calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
,, Suez	36	22		8
,, Port Said	38	24		9
,, Alexandria	39	25		9-10
,, Messina	45	32	Including Wines at Table.	12
,, Naples	47	33		13
,, Leghorn	50	34		14
,, Genoa	50	34		14
,, Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	36		14-10

Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Baggage may be insured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

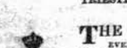
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 1st MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine. Transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a monthly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 970 nautical miles, and the passage between Alexandria and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £12.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 2lb. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

Reduced Fares for Families, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10c. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

Goods for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 3, Ash Lane, 5th April 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers.

The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE PER PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. ..... }

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 29th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA (1,006 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300	
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 690	,, ,, 350	

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eenerley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

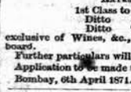
THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)



THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 6th April 1871. Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	0 0	0 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 0	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 0	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

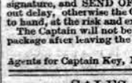
FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 305 tons, Massaj, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Eo. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Duhalles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Eo. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.



MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF PEKIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per PRINCE OSCAR, Fowles, Master, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Fowles will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify the arrival of the Barque KINGDOM O' FIFE, from Newcastle. CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the said Vessel are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for countersignature, and SEND OFF BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY without delay, otherwise the Captain will land the Cargo, as it comes to hand, at the risk and expense of those concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after leaving the ship's deck.

G. F. PIM & Co.,
Agents for Captain Key, Master of the Barque Kingdom o' Fife.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of White, Coloured, and Grey Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

9 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 ditto Grey T Cloth.
1 Case T Red Cambrics.
2 ditto White Jaconets.
2 ditto Coloured Handkerchieves.
5 ditto Coloured Fancy Prints, &c., &c.

Hummum Street, 24th April 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHOWPATTY.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, with the consent of the Executors of the late Wishwanath Atmaram, all that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement, or building, standing thereon, situate at Chowpatty, and fronting on the west side of the said Chowpatty Road, admeasuring 10,0 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and registered under No. 944, bounded on the east partly by the Chowpatty Road, and partly by the Gamdevi Lane, on the west and south by the cast of Talookgur Dewlutgur, and on the south by the east of Wittoba Jeewanjee.

SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Carnac Bunder—

R F—64 Bales Unmerchantable Cotton, landed ex ship Rialto;

AUCTION SALE of RICHLY CARVED FURNITURE, &c., AT CHOWPATTY.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at or about 12 o'clock noon, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the executors of the Estate of a deceased Gentleman, in his bungalow on the Chowpatty Road, opposite the French Bridge and the bungalow of Goculdoss Madowdass, Esq., consisting of richly Carved Furniture, such as very superior English-made Mahogany and Walnutwood Sofa Couches, Drawing, Bed-room, Easy and Low Chairs lined damask, Teapoy Tables, Bedsteads, Writing Tables, Walnutwood Teapoys, Clocks, Time-pieces, Pier Glasses, Mirrors, Argand Lamps, Chandeliers, Table Lamps, Panorama Bells, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Artificial Flowers and Fruit, Carpets, Wallshades, Globe Lamps, China Garden Chairs, Stools, Flower Pots, and a great variety of things.

The Property is on view.

Bombay, 24th April, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF,

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Pahanguin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

A splendid collection,

AT PRICES RANGING FROM Rs. 9 to Rs. 120.

Each leaf is fastened by a leather Joint with a cement prepared expressly to withstand extreme climates.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION TO

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY,

of the

FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,

we cannot guarantee to supply

GERMAN VINTAGE WINES

at our PRESENT QUOTATIONS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1871.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 19 Meadow Street and Rampart Row, next to Jafar Sulleman's Bazaar.

ROWLAND & Co.

22nd April 1871.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be HELD at the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,

H. BIRDWOOD,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay Civil Fund Office, 19th April 1871.

ESTATE of the late Captain WILLIAM MADAN, H.M.'s 40th Regiment, Brigade Major, Bombay District.—NOTICE.—All Persons being INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the above, are requested to send them to the undersigned, before the 24 h May 1871.

R. R. WHITTAKER, Lieut.-Colonel,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 22nd April 1871.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the ESTATE of WILLIAM HENRY LAWRENCE FULLER, formerly of No. 14, Eaton Terrace, Acacia Road, Saint John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, in England, but late of Madras, a Major in the Madras Staff Corps, and holding the appointment of Officiating Second in Command and Wing Officer of the Third Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, otherwise called the Fahamootah Light Infantry, deceased, who died on or about the 17th day of April 1870, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to GILBERT MACLOD STEWART, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS of the said WILLIAM HENRY LAWRENCE FULLER are required to send in their CLAIMS upon his ESTATE to the said Administrator, at the Office of REMINGTON and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before 21st May 1871, next, and that the Administrator will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said William Henry Lawrence Fuller without reference to Claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 21st day of April 1871.

REMINGTON & Co.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, of Bombay, a Trader, whose ESTATE has been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of the said Act XXVIII. of 1865.

UPON reading the PETITION of the abovenamed Trader, MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, declared on the Nineteenth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, and the Certificate of the Trustee thereto annexed, and on hearing Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Attorneys for the said Trader, I do order that the said Trader be DISCHARGED under the Provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the 26th day of April, instant, before the sitting Judge, at his Chambers, in the Court House, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon; and I do further order that this Order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," twice in the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Samachar," and the "Bombay Jam-i-Jamshed."—Dated this 20th day of April 1871.

L. H. BAYLEY.

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Attorneys for the Trader.

AUCTION SALE.—Under instructions from Mr. DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Messrs HEERALALL & Co., Auctioneers, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the undermentioned premises, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April 1871, at 4 P.M., on account and at the risk of the personal representatives of the late KHIMJEE ALLADEEN, deceased, the undermentioned PROPERTY, for further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the Auctioneers, or the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. MANSTY and FLETCHER.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing on Fanoodary ground and situate in Sat Tadd or Doongry Cooly Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and known as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Zoomun Patel, on or towards the west by the public road called the Sat Tadd or Doongry Cooly Street, on or towards the north by the house of Boodha Ramas and or towards the south by the house of Muttunbhoy Dandass Davidass, which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32.—Dated the 22nd April 1871.

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G. H.," at this Office.

NOTICES.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete		Rs. 40
Pull-up Self-acting Sieves for	Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover	25
	ditto	3

Sole Agents,

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases, Rs. 725.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-rings, Scarf-rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 11, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, W. London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Crown" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799,

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867,

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and Cana-

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A quantity of BONES, now lying on Municipal Ground at Cooper, will be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Office of the undersigned, at noon, 26th instant.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 19th April 1871.

THE Undersigned are prepared to INSURE COTTON per Austrian Lloyd Steamers for TRIESTE or VENICE at FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. PREMIUM, and for other First Class Steamers at 3/4 per cent., and to ENGLAND via SUEZ CANAL, in First Class Steamers at ONE per cent.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents Dresdner Insurance Company.

ESTATE of G. TRIANDAFILLIDI.—All persons having CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to forward them to the undersigned, with all necessary proofs, and with Affidavits as prescribed by the Bankruptcy Act not later than the 30th instant.

WALLACE & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. R. Collier of Manchester—Trustee of the Estate of G. Triandafillidi.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN), Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SINGAPORE,
PALCHOUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Accounts for the year ending 15th instant, to appoint Directors, and to declare a Dividend.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April 1871.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 25TH INSTANT, until the 5TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., when the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION will be PROPOSED:—

"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

By Order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 19th April 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,

Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Meadow Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 1st May 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company, for the year ending 31st December 1870.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd.—To declare a Dividend.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

After which the Meeting will be made Special, for the purpose of considering and passing the following Resolution, which will be submitted to the Shareholders:—

"That out of the net profits of the Company for the year 1870, a sum of Rs. ..... be set apart and appropriated towards the formation of a Working Capital Fund; and that the Directors be at liberty to set apart and appropriate for the like purpose, out of any future annual profits of the Company, when, and as the same may accrue, such a further sum, or further sums (not exceeding in all 20 per cent. of such profits), as they may think fit, previous to the declaration of any Dividend or Dividends (provided nevertheless that such Working Capital shall at no one time exceed in amount the sum of Rs. 3,00,000); and the monies so set apart and forming such Working Capital Fund, shall be from time to time available for such ordinary or extraordinary expenses, attending the working and maintaining of the Company's Mills as the Directors may in their discretion deem expedient.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th April 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CONTRACT for PRINTING.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of PRINTED FORMS, Letter and Bound, required by the Company for a period of one year.

All particulars, together with a complete list of the forms, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

If deemed advisable, the work will be let in several Contracts.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The Agent may demand, from the persons whose Tenders shall be accepted, Security for the due fulfilment of their Contracts.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Byculla Stores Office, 8th April 1871.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season:—

EGYPTIAN	at Rs. 10 per cwt.
NEW ORLEANS	,, 25 ,,
SEA ISLAND	,, 25 ,,
PERUVIAN	,, 25 ,,

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

The supplies were estimated from last year's demands, and it is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, addressed to the undersigned, in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their seeds until sowing time.

Applications for Hingunghat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once that an estimate may be formed of the total quantities of those seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES,
Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

CAUTION.—To all whom it may concern, NOTICE is hereby given, that KHOJA RAHIMBHAI ALLOOBHOY, son of the late Alloobhoy Peeroo, died intestate at Bombay, on the 31st day of December last, leaving considerable immoveable and moveable properties at Bombay and other places.

As the Sole Widow and Representative of the said Rahimbhai Alloobhoy, I give Notice, and all the parties, to whom any of the said immoveable properties are rented, not to give the rent of the said properties to any person or persons, without my written directions, and any persons holding any moveable and immoveable properties in trust for the said Rahimbhai Alloobhoy, deceased, or any person or persons owing any sum or sums of money to him or on account of his estate, are also warned against parting with the same to any person or persons without my written consent or direction to that effect, and if, after this Notice, any person or persons pay to any one rent or any part thereof, or part with the property in trust, or pay any sum or sums of money as aforesaid, to, any, or ship's deck of his, her, or their peril, and will hold him, her, or them responsible for the same.

HEERBAI,
Widow of Rahimbhai Alloobhoy.

Bombay, 27th March 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Colabas at increased rates. Spinning shares closed weaker.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 22.

Brown, Major General, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Peshawur.
Yete, Ensign, 49th Regiment, to join, from Poona.
Masters, Cornet, 5th Lancers, to join, from England.
Deacon, Conductor, P. W. D., from sick leave, from England.
Kelly, Surgeon, Inspector General of Prisons, from sick leave, from Europe.
Holland, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Harvey, Ensign, 33rd Regiment, to join, from England.
Giraud, Assistan Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from England.
Cox, Captain, late Madras 45th N. I., to join, from England.
Anderson, Lieutenant, 17th Regiment, on appointment, from England.
McCarthy, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from England.
Munro, Quartermaster, 58th Regiment, to join, from England.
Hall, Captain, 49th Regiment, to join, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 22.

Browne, Major General, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Frolliott, Assistant Surgeon, 20th Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.
Moore, Lieutenant, Bombay Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.
Cathcart, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Carleton, Lieutenant, 26th Cameronians, on medical certificate to England.
Gray, Assistant Surgeon, 26th Cameronians, on medical certificate, to England.
Walford, Captain, 20th Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.

APRIL 23.

Greig, Captain, Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Parr, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Mahableshwar, 17th April, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

Staff.—Major Priestley, Commandant Poonandhur, for 30 days, from the 9th instant, to proceed to Poona and Bombay on medical certificate.

Mahableshwar, 19th April, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

Lieutenant Allworthy, 49th Foot, for 60 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Boyne, 49th Foot, for 45 days, from date of departure on privilege leave.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 18.)

Mr. J. B. Spedding, Acting Senior Assistant Collector of Ganjam, privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days.

Mr. H. G. Prichard, Government Solicitor, Madras, privilege leave for two months, from the 12th instant.

Captain G. H. Tillard, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah, preparatory leave for thirty days, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. J. B. Jones, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, for three weeks.

The Honorable R. S. Ellis, C. B., Chief Secretary to Government, privilege leave for three months.

A. P. Sinnenivasaru, Principal Sudder Ameen of Tinnevelly, for six weeks, on medical certificate, from the 4th instant.

Colonel C. A. Orr, R. E., Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, preparatory leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. F. Doderet, Mathematical Instrument Maker, six months' leave on private affairs.

Mr. K. F., Nordmann, Assistant Engineer of the 1st grade, sixteen days' privilege leave.

The Commissary of the Diocese has granted the Reverend T. A. C. Pratt, M. A., Chaplain of Bolarum and Chudderghaut, privilege leave for two months and four days.

Mr. H. F. Winter, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to have charge of the Wynaad Forest Range, from the 28th February 1871.

Mr. John Henry Garstin to be Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot—from the date of Mr. C. W. Reade's retirement.

Mr. Thomas James Maltby, to act as Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. Spedding on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Alexander Cruickshank to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, vice Mr. Lilly, who has vacated the appointment. Mr. Cruickshank will continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Combaconum until relieved.

Captain Charles Heathcote Rowland, R. N. R., to officiate as Colonial Emigration Agent for Natal until further orders.

Mr. William Hudleston to act as Chief Secretary to Government during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Ellis on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. David Freemantle Carmichael to act as Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department during the employment of Mr. Hodleston on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. E. Barclay to act as Government Solicitor during the absence of Mr. Prichard on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. W. J. A. Sullivan to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, in Kurnool, during the absence of Captain Blair on leave, or until further orders from 26th January 1871.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick, Acting Accountant-General, Madras, and D. Kissen Sing, Assistant to the Accountant-General, to be Auditors of the Accounts of the Administrator-General for the year 1870.

Colonel J. Carpendale, R. E., to be Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, with effect from the date of Colonel Orr's embarkation to Europe.

The services of Assistant Surgeon William Macrae, M. B., Officiating Surgeon, 3rd District, are replaced at the disposal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief for military duty.

The two years' furlough granted to Mr. J. H. Blair, Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, is to take effect from 12th June next, with the usual preparatory leave.

Colonel C. A. Orr, R. E., Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, is permitted to resign his appointment from the date of his embarkation to Europe.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Alexander Clerk-Kennedy, of the Staff Corps, Quartermaster 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, during the absence on sick leave to the Neilgherries of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. P. Orr, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, or until further orders.

The following promotions are made by brevet, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Alexander Bredin, to be Captain from the 11th March 1871.

Infantry General List.

Lieutenants Elphinstone Waters Begbie, Charles Rawson Oxley, and William Lancaster Rawking—to be Captains from the 14th April 1871.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieutenant Colonel H. T. Campbell, of the Staff Corps, on furlough, medical certificate, for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Captain W. H. Edgcome, of the Royal Madras Engineers, Principal Civil Engineering College, on furlough, medical certificate, for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Major T. de Scotts, of the Staff Corps, on furlough for eighteen months, and to embark from Calcutta or Bombay.

Major A. R. McMahon, Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, British Burmah, on furlough, medical certificate, for two years, and to embark for Calcutta.

Captain, Brevet Major, W. J. Morris, Cadre 14th Light Cavalry, District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

Veterinary Surgeon James Thacker, Veterinary Department, on furlough, medical certificate, for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Madras Volunteer Guards.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, at their own request, to resign their commissions in the regiment.—

Lieutenant M. McD. Coleman, of No 7 Company.
Ensign J. W. Hayes, of No. 5 Company.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Leonie (s)	Butcher	Liverpool, March 8.
	Indus (s)	Turner	Bussorah, April 5.
	Sumatra (s)	Fraser	Suez, April 9.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Clementine	Messac	Havre via Tellicherry.
	Holsteast Crasco	McLeod	Calcutta.
	Pilot (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Decoat (s)	Reynoldson	Aden and Suez.
	Corrinne (s)	Dryden	Bremen.
23	Princess Sonnewaffy	Bake	Bremen.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Ship Macedon, to Liverpool.
Ship Kirkwood, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April			
19	Jules de Rontaumay	Fourin, fr	Bourbon, Feb. 22.
20	Centaur	Smith	Liverpool, Dec. 13.
	Castle Avon	Shields	Mauritius, Feb. 23.
	Edwin Fox	Black	Mauritius, March 11.
	Bordeaux	Blouchard	Galle, April 4.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 18 Meinam (F S) ..... Marseilles.

DEPARTURE.

April 18 Meinam (F S) ..... Calcutta.

Passengers arrived per French steamer Meinam—From Marseilles to Calcutta—Right Rev Dr Dufal, Rev Francois Joseph, Messieurs Marie Cecille and St. Hubert.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Berbice, 137 deal planks, N Eduljee.
William Fairburn, 8 packages earthenware, B Dewjee.

FROM LONDON.

Prince Oscar, 10 kegs iron nails, and 16 casks hardware, F Moosabhoy.
City of Sarfogagistam, 495 kegs iron nails, T Adamjee ; 57 casks Portland cement, Henry Rogers.
Nelson, 9 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
Singapore, 3 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Berar (s), 10 casks epsom salt, J N Eaia ; 30 cases brandy, P Framjee & Co ; 50 cases port wine, Stenhouse & Co ; 12 cases cheese, 8 packages hardware, 2 packages snuff boxes, and 2 packages haberdashery, E Eyebally.

FROM BOORDEAUX.

Europe, 125 cases brandy, D Surabjee & Co.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 4 cases Europe saffron, A Cumerjee Daily & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ophelia, 50 bales cotton, J Varria.
Roumania, 52 bales cotton, J Dhunjee.
Gatineau, 200 bales cotton, G Khuttow ; 58 bales cotton, G Futtychund ; 200 bales cotton, B Chuterbhooj.
Orchis (s), 380 bundles myrabolam, and 20 bundles nux vomica, S S Narrelwala ; 55 bales wool, G H Pasul & Co ; 75 bales wool, M Jaitha.
Cartago Nova (s), 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co ; 48 bales cotton, H Luda & Co.
Andaman, 92 bales cotton, Adams & Kennedy ; 1,000 bundles gall, P Naronjee.
Oberon, 60 bales cotton, P Manockjee.
Challenge, 53 bales cotton, P Manockjee ; 100 bales cotton, D Verjee ; 200 cwts horns, H N Mahomed.
Thunderbolt, 2 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands & Co.
Baron Macaulay, 50 bales cotton, R Ramnarain.
Americana, 52 bales cotton, D Mooljee ; 44 bales cotton, V Govindjee.
Euxine, 105 bags saltpetre, L Sewjee ; 600 bags linseed, S Mooljee.
Helen Scott, 250 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 101 bundles hides, S S Mohamed.
Varuna, 1,800 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda (s), 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co ; 10 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co ; 108 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.
Berar (s), 100 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Magdala (s), 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Red Cross, 100 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Golconda (s), 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 5 chests M opium, B Joomkha ; 8 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co ; 40 packages red raisins, J Nowrojee ; 800 bundles sharkfins, and 100 bundles fishmaws, Z Hooson ; 11 chests M opium, C Jusras ; 264 bundles sharkfins, and 36 bundles fishmaws, C Ebraun ; 44 bales water twist, E Noordin & Co.
New Margaret, 96 cases oilhamum, E Hooson.
Constance, 1 bale cotton, C Pranjeewandass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 8 chests M opium, B Joomkha.

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT,

DELIVERED BY

THE HON. SIR M. R. WESTROPP,

ON THE 12TH APRIL 1871.

May be had, in Pamphlet Form, 8 pp., Price Four Annas, at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette."

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL MARKET FOR CALCUTTA.—Referring to the Notice issued, inviting Plans for the proposed Municipal Market, it is hereby notified, that in view to allow COMPETITORS in ENGLAND sufficient time, an EXTENSION has been allowed to 1st JULY, 1871, on or before which date all Plans must be sent to the Municipal Office at Calcutta.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices, Calcutta.

14th April 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HURST—March 29th, at London, Charlotte Gertrude, youngest child of William A. Hurst, aged twenty-three months.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE—April 23rd, the wife of Sorabjee Rustomjee Engineer, Bombay Marine, of a daughter, still-born.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORBETT—April 20th, at Etawah, the wife of F. V. Corbett, R. E., of a son.
HARRISON—April 14th, at Black Town, Madras, the wife of Mr. R. J. Harrison, of a daughter.
HOLLOWAY—April 9th, at Cawnpore, the wife C. B. Holloway, Esq., of a son.
HUTCHEON—April 14th, at Mysore, the wife of Rev. J. Hutcheon, M.A., of son.
LYNCH—April 16th, at Arconum, the wife of Mr. T. C. Lynch, Station Master, of a daughter.
LYONS—April 3rd, at Dekoli, Kumaon, the wife of Sub-Conductor C. Lyons, P. W. D., of a daughter.
WILSON—April 16th, at Coonoor, the wife of Surgeon Major J. Wilson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FERRO—HAND—April 17th, at Holy Trinity Church, Chunar, by the Rev. W. Nicholls, Chaplain of Benares, the Rev. Francis S. Ferro, Minister of Chunar, to Charlotte O'Day, youngest daughter of J. Hand, Esq., of Bristol.

DEATHS.

MILLER—April 18th, at Howrah, James Waldemar Miller, Indigo Planter, aged 33 years, 2 months and 10 days.
TREVOR—April 12th, at Gowhatty, Jessie Mary, infant daughter of Captain S. T. Trevor, R. E., aged 11 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1871.

Now that the Kirkee as well as the Khandeish cases are over we may discourse upon what are, by courtesy, called trials, without risking committal for contempt. Hitherto the predatory classes have had it pretty nearly all their own way, favoured by what is called law, and as they have won so many victories over justice, and as victory over justice was all they or their advocates sought, they cannot reasonably object to such deserved castigation as may be the penalty of success in such a cause. At present, however, we defer our comments on the Kirkee case and begin on that of Khandeish. What is it? From reading the arguments at the Bar and the judgment of the Bench, the impression one gets is that the case was not that of the Crown against Sai Nursappa but of Anstey against Pritchard!

The case of the Crown against Sai Nursappa was simply this: Mr. Pritchard, as a Magistrate F. P. in Khandeish, had convicted certain overseers in the P. W. D. for certain offences connected with frauds in the department. The conviction was based on a large body of evidence taken before him and on the confessions of the prisoners themselves. They appealed to the Hon. Mr. Hobart, and this appeal was rejected. They brought a further appeal to the High Court in Bombay, and it is here where the fun begins. In the first place there is no appeal at all to the High Court, and in the second place the appeal was allowed only on the faith of a statement uttered by Mr. Anstey, which is admitted by him to have been utterly false and without foundation, and in regard to which there was not a single affidavit to support it. This statement made by Mr. Anstey was quoted by the High Court, who say—"The learned counsel for the prisoners has not hesitated positively to assert that cruel and revolting practices were resorted to in the presence and with the approval of the trying magistrate to extort their confessions, and that subsequently the prisoners were debarred from free intercourse with their vakils. *The details of this abuse of authority are alleged to have been set forth in a written paper presented at the hearing of the appeal but which the Sessions Judge declined to receive.*" So far from this statement being true—to quote from the Chief Justice's judgment—"it was not in fact until their petition was presented to the High Court in September (four months after their conviction) that there was a positive allegation of torture. Through their counsel (Mr. Anstey) in *November* and *December* they *first* put forward the most heinous charge that Mr. Pritchard was present at and consenting to their torture." If these facts had been truly stated by Mr. Anstey there would have been an end of the whole case then and there, but on the faith of this statement an enquiry was ordered by the High Court as to whether there had been torture or not. This enquiry was held by the Hon. Mr. Hobart, who found on the evidence that there had been no torture. When the evidence came up before the High Court, the Full Bench of five Judges, including the Chief Justice, concurred in this finding. This point, which was the only point in the whole case, was disposed of at the very commencement of the arguments. The Chief Justice even went so far as to decide that the confessions were properly taken before even hearing what Mr. Anstey had to say against them. When the Chief Justice expressed this opinion the fate of the prisoners was finally disposed of, the case of the Crown against Sai Nursapa came to an end; and the Full Bench of the High Court then went on to consider the case of Anstey vs. Pritchard—a matter, be it remarked, with which they had no concern whatever. A court of justice can only decide the case before it. It has no authority to travel out of the case into extraneous questions. For three long days five Judges and a number of barristers and others wasted their time enquiring into the truth of the allegations made by one of the attorneys against the other. In this case the attorneys were represented by Mr. Pritchard on one side and Mr. Anstey on the other. The issues which the learned Judges of the High Court endeavoured to solve were not whether the prisoners were guilty or innocent—they had already made up their minds as to their guilt—what they devoted their hearing to was, whether Mr. Anstey obtained the order for the enquiry on false pretences and, if so, whether he was justified in doing so under the privilege of the Bar; whether Mr. Pritchard was wrong in appearing at the enquiry as to the torture and endeavouring to break down the concocted story; whether Mr. Pritchard summoned Mr. Anstey when he ought not to have done so; whether Mr. Pritchard did not call Mr. Anstey a hireling reviler and, if so, was it true; whether Mr. Anstey did not say that Mr. Pritchard was ignorant of law and had been pitchforked into the Magistracy; and so on to the end of the chapter of allegations brought by Pritchard against Anstey and *vice versa*.

As it had been decided that whatever form the enquiry should take there could be no doubt that the confessions were perfectly voluntary and—to quote from the Chief Justice—"probable and natural, and not like a concocted tale put into the mouths of the parties by the police or others." The decisions of the other points above referred to were mere *obiter dicta*, as the lawyers call them. Like most *obiter dicta* they are for the most part, as it seems to us, erroneous. For instance the Court held that it was a most improper proceeding to appoint Mr. Pritchard prosecutor, he having been the magistrate who tried the case. Two reasons are given for this opinion, one is the invalid argument which we are sorry to find the Chief Justice resort to, that it is unprecedented, that is to say, it must be wrong because it was never done before; the other reason is, that Mr. Pritchard would be interested in upholding his decision. Whether this is a good or an evil is a matter of opinion. The real question was—How was truth most likely to be got at? Was it not more likely that the truth would come out when the evidence was tested on one side by a sharp Bombay barrister and on the other side by Mr. Pritchard, than if the barrister was opposed to a vakil without education, independence, or law? Besides Mr. Pritchard had been shamefully wronged, and had a full right to defend himself. It may be unprecedented that a magistrate should uphold his own case: it is also, however, unprecedented that in a province of a million inhabitants the only public prosecutor should be rewarded with a pittance of Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 a month. We will ask the Chief Justice whether he believes that if the public prosecutor of Khandeish had conducted the case for the Crown the truth would have come out as it has done, and we feel certain that, unfamiliar as he is with the capacity of the mofussil pleaders, he must admit that it would not. He must admit that but for the appointment of Mr. Pritchard to test the evidence of those men who had concocted this story of extortion there would have been a failure of justice. Another most extraordinary part of the judgment is where the Chief Justice goes out of his way to reverse the sanction given for the prosecution of two of the witnesses for perjury. The reason given for this is, not that the men are innocent of perjury, but that the sanction was given on one day instead of another. It may have been erroneous to grant permission for the prosecution of witnesses before the end of the trial, as this course might intimidate the witnesses who remained to be examined and thereby prejudice the trial in which the perjury was committed. This error is, however, one which affects that trial and no other. It might be a reason for directing a first trial, but it could be no reason for letting a perjurer off. The error does not injure the perjurer in the slightest degree. Not only is the reason for this order absurd on the face of it, but it seems to us very doubtful whether the High Court had jurisdiction to make it. It is a universal right given by every law under the sun that he who is injured by false witness may sue to have him punished for the injury—may obtain, in short, redress for the wrong inflicted on him. In this country a condition is attached to this right, and that condition is, that the sanction of the Court before which the perjury took place should be first obtained. Having obtained this permission it seems to us that the right to redress is complete and cannot be taken away by any power whatever short of the legislature. These men have attempted to destroy Mr. Pritchard's character and reputation as a magistrate by bringing against him the most heinous charge almost that it is possible to conceive, the charge, namely, that while sitting on the bench of justice he used torture to extort confessions from the prisoners before him. If they had succeeded in proving what they stated Mr. Pritchard would have been ruined for life; and is he to be deprived of all redress for this wrong, even after he has complied with the condition of obtaining the proper sanction on a ground which is really no ground at all, and by a Court which was not asked to interfere in the matter by any of the parties, and which heard no arguments either for or against the validity of the sanction which it has so unceremoniously upset without quoting any law or authority under which they acted in so doing?

Our contemporary says that this "Great Khandeish Case" raises the question, "How is justice administered in the mofussil?" Apparently he considers that it is not what it ought to be, but in what respect he has failed to point out. To us it seems that these P. W. D. cases rather raise the question, How is law and justice administered in Bombay? As to justice in the mofussil, two men who have been clearly proved to be guilty of fraud are punished, and we presume there is nothing unjust in that. In Bombay these men all but get off, not because they are not proved guilty, but on a pure technicality. In Bombay two perjurers are let off, not because they are innocent, but because the Judge gave permission for their trial on a Friday instead of a Saturday! As to law, we have a mofussil Magistrate holding a subordinate position teaching a Judge of the High Court the elementary principles of law that there may be an abettor although there is no principal, and that everything is assumed to be done according to law until the contrary is proved. We have further the same Judge imagining that, as a Judge of the City Court of Bombay, he had jurisdiction over a court beyond the territorial courts of his jurisdiction, and a bench of two Judges directing an enquiry without jurisdiction, and a bench of five Judges depriving or attempting as it seems to us illegally to deprive an injured man of the means of obtaining redress by making an *ex parte* order which a Subordinate Court would probably consider it its duty in the interests of justice to disregard as being made without jurisdiction and contrary to law!

We learn that orders have been received from the Secretary of State to take a Census of the European population in India on the 1st of May, to correspond with the Census of Great Britain which has just been completed. The time available for this duty is quite insufficient for the purpose, for except perhaps in the presidency cities it would be impossible to organize enumerators over the large districts of the various collectorates, and even in the presidency cities we very much doubt whether correct returns could be secured by the 1st of May next. The omission to apply to the Government in India in time to secure a Census to correspond with the English Census must, we fear, be laid at the door of the Registrar General, although it is not improbable that that officer was at first content to await the taking of the Indian Census in November of the present year. The resolution of the Indian Government to put off the taking of the Indian Census for another year on account of the poverty of the Imperial Exchequer could only have become known to the Registrar General of England a few weeks ago, and hence probably the late application which has been made to the Secretary of State by the English Census Office. Supposing it were possible to take the European Census of India in May next, the difference of a month between the date of the English and Indian Census would detract from the value of the Indian returns, and if it had been in contemplation to await the Indian returns of November and to include them in those of the English Census of April, the difference of seven months in these days of rapid travelling, would give the tables a very unreliable character. A general Indian Census, if taken carefully, would be valuable at any time of the year at which the enumeration took place, but so far as the English Census was intended to be a complete registration of the Home and Colonial European population it cannot now be made reliable for India. It is quite apparent that no enumuration can be made on the 1st of May, and the only course for the Government of India to adopt in giving effect to the instructions of the Secretary of State, is to take a European Census on the 1st of June. A European Census in India should have been taken at least ten years ago and repeated every five years. The cost of this registration would be trifling, especially as the Army returns would involve no expenditure.

We lately commented on the unwisdom of delaying the Census for all India on account of the want of funds. The Financial Secretary has given half a promise that funds for this work will be provided for in the next budget, but there is reason to fear that the value of a correct Census is not rightly appreciated by the Olympians; if so, we may have to wait a few years more before it can be known, within ten or twenty millions, how many people are actually under British dominion. It was only the other day that the head of the Bombay Government was guessing at the number of the rural population by millions; tens of thousands, or thousands, would have been much too near the mark for an estimate of the Legislative Council. This is deplorable enough where taxation is concerned; how much more deplorable is it when a large number of lives are at stake. To the present day, the deaths from zymotic diseases amongst the people of India are included with the mortality of the cattle employed by the agricultural class, and even then numbers are dispensed with, and the place of figures supplied by the intelligent expressions "many" and "few," "numerous" and "inconsiderable," "large" and "small," thus we sometimes read "there were numerous deaths from cholera and small-pox in this talooka, and a considerable amount of fatal cattle disease." And now the Registrar General of England wants to know the number of the European population in this country, but he must wait for an answer, and either publish his tables without this information or delay publication for two or three months.

We are glad to learn that during the absence of Mr. LeMesurier, the post of Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company will be filled by Mr. G. A. Barnett, the Auditor. No better arrangement could have been made.

We regret to learn from Madras of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Whitshed Keene Hawkins, late of the 40th Madras N. I., who proceeded on eight months leave last October to Australia, where he died on the 7th ultimo.

An application has been made by the New Bank of Bombay to the local Government for sanction to the opening of Branch Banks at Ahmedabad and Koomtee, and has been recommended by the local to the Supreme Government, which has sanctioned the establishment of the branches.

COLONEL CRIPPS has gone to Peshawur as additional Commissioner.

THE French are said to have abandoned the colony of Assinie, on the west coast of Africa.

IT has been officially notified in England that Her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 20.

GENERAL BARROW is reported, by the Lucknow paper, to be making very favourable progress towards recovery.

THE University of Calcutta has at last decided to hold convocations for the conferring of degrees at Allahabad.

MR. DAVIES, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, is expected to visit Simla, at the conclusion of his tour, or at the end of the first week in May.

IT is reported that Mr. R. H. Pinhey, of the Bombay Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, intends shortly to proceed to England.

THE pontoon bridge over the Hooghly at Calcutta is to be completed by the middle of 1872. The engineer is in London making his final arrangements.

MR. L. A. GOODEVE has, we observe from the "Calcutta Gazette," been appointed to officiate as Professor of Indian Law and Jurisprudence at the Presidency College, Calcutta.

WE learn from the "Friend of India" that Yakoob Khan has left Seistan, and is supposed to be on his way to Teheran. The Ameer considers now that peace is restored to his territory.

THE Government of India has reported to the Secretary of State for India, that sanction has been granted to an increase of £250 per annum to the salary of the Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. T. NORGATE, Cantonment Magistrate of Sealkote, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, and been posted to the sub-division of Kasowli, in the Simla district.

THE Messageries Company have reduced their first class fare from Madras to Marseilles, inclusive of *vin ordinaire*, to Rs. 600, and as the steamers pass through the Suez Canal, there is no railway fare across the isthmus to pay.

DR. KING, lately Curator of the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore, but now serving in the Forest Department, has been appointed to the charge of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta. Dr. William Jamieson remains at Saharunpore.

WE regret to learn from the "Madras Times" that Dr. Thomas Jameson, surgeon of H. M. S. Nymphe, met with an accident a few weeks since, which necessitated the amputation of his left hand. The Nymphe was at Zanzibar at the time.

UMBALLA, says the "Pioneer," is already threatened with a scarcity of water: the wells and tanks are becoming dry. It is surmised that the bunds constructed some ten years ago, to turn the Tangree river from flooding the cantonment, have affected the spring levels of the water in their neighbourhood.

THE "Madras Athenæum" learns "on very good authority that the Madras Government have recommended the abolition of the appointment of Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, thereby saving £600 per annum, whilst in Bangalore and the Mount there are colonels of artillery drawing from Rs. 800 and odd to Rs. 1,150 per mensem without a gun to command!"

THE Officiating President of the Municipal Commission, Madras, has gone to Bombay, says the "Madras Mail," in order that he may be able to form an opinion on the spot as to the working of some of the municipal departments, and more especially with a view to inspect the arrangements for the conservancy and cleansing of the town. He hopes to be back to-day (20th.)

"INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION" congratulates Mr. Leslie Saunders on having obtained the Commissionership of Ajmere, an appointment for which he possesses eminent qualifications. It presumes that on Mr. Saunders' promotion Mr. F. E. Moore, who has been working hard at Lahore, will get Hushyarpur, and Mr. Barclay be appointed to Lahore. "Mr. Barclay is one of the best lawyers we have."

THE hardships poor prisoners in the Punjab jails are subjected to are, says the Lahore paper, something terrible. One unfortunate European the other day, driven to desperation, took advantage of a visit of the Inspector General of Jails to lay two complaints before him. One was that he was not supplied with "gram-fed mutton" in the jail, which he always had out of it: the other was that he felt the "restraint" of his position!

THE "Globe" of the 31st March has the following :—

"We are informed that Mr. Haviland Burke has postponed till after the recess his motion with respect to the Nawab Nazim. It is further understood that the amendment with regard to the Nawab of Tonk will not be moved, but that a substantive and independent motion will be made in that case. While we are on the subject of committees we may add that the addition of Sir Wilfrid Lawson and of Mr. R. Fowler to the Indian Finance Committee has, no doubt, reference to the opium question, on which those gentlemen hold such decided views."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY had some good sport on the 13th, bagging a tiger besides smaller game. His Excellency went for the newly-captured elephants and caused two of them to be let loose and captured afresh by the *shikari* elephants of Sir Drig Bijey Singh of Bulrampore. On the 14th His Excellency bagged two tigers, four antelopes, and one boar at Jhor Nala. There was still better sport on the 15th at Tilha; the contents of the bag were 3 tigers, 19 antelopes, 5 partridges, 5 rabbits, 1 peacock, 1 musk-cat, 2 birds.

THE "Globe" of the 31st March tells us that "the ladies who are endeavouring to promote the education of women in India have asked the women of England to help them, and an appeal is made urging that on the night of the census every woman in the kingdom shall subscribe a penny to the funds of the society." No doubt this is an idea of Miss Carpenter's. Is it not a mistake to suppose that funds are wanted from England for this purpose? The object in view is to educate the well-to-do women, and the obstacles are caste and custom—not the want of money.

H. H. PRINCE AZIM JAH a week ago gave an elegant dinner at his palace in the Shadee Mahal, Triplicane, to Lord and Lady Napier, and some 100 European ladies and gentlemen, in celebration of his reception of Her Majesty's Letters Patent conferring upon him and his heirs the title of Prince of Arcot. On the termination of the dinner, Lord Napier proposed the health of the Queen. No other toasts were given. A set of Hindoo and another of Mohamedan nautch girls executed a few native dances, and the company dispersed shortly after 11 o'clock.

LORD MAYO has by a liberal and tasteful act given some encouragement to native litterateurs :—

"A prize of rupees five hundred is offered by the Viceroy for the best Bengali tale or novel illustrating the social and domestic life of the Hindu.

"The competition will embrace works of fiction of all kinds, from popular modern novels to such books as the Vicar of Wakefield and the Citizen of the World.

"Every work intended to compete for the prize must faithfully delineate the character and habits of the leading Hindu races in India, and describe their national customs and institutions.

"The work is to comprise not less than two hundred octavo pages.

"All competing works are to be sent, prepaid, to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, before 1st March 1872."

A CORRESPONDENT in London writes to the "Friend of India" that "the State railway from Lahore towards Peshawur makes no progress. The gauge is altered to 3 feet 3, and all the designs have to be remodelled. Meanwhile, an enormous staff of engineers is kept nearly idle. If the line had been given to the Sind Railway Company, it would have been half completed by this time. It is currently reported that Colonel Strachey is about to come home to fill the appointment of manager of the State railways on an allowance of 1,200 or 1,500 or £2,000 a-year, and it is this circumstance which has led to the charge that the whole system of these official railways is a job designed for the benefit of one man. I do not believe it, for—Strachey was at home permanently, on a good independence, in 1866, when the Agra Bank failed, and obliged him to go out to India, and Lord Lawrence discussed the State railways before Maldah."

A MAIL PLUNDERED.

WE are informed that the mail despatched from Ahmedabad on the 15th instant for Bhooj has been plundered between Veerungaum and Hybutpoor, by highway robbers, and carried away. Persons who may have written to their friends at that station are requested by them to send duplicates of their letters, as in an isolated place like Bhooj the loss of letters is a serious matter.

LOSS OF THE SHIP JANE LEACH.

A TELEGRAM from Glasgow was received by the the Municipal Commissioners at Madras on Tuesday last, intimating that the ship Jane Leach foundered at sea on her voyage to Madras with about eight hundred tons of pipes and all the valves belonging to the Madras Water Supply Project. The value of the pipes, &c., is over 70,000 rupees. The consignment was fully insured.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *Times of India* of yesterday's date the editor has allowed his columns to be the medium of an attack on the European officers of the Native Army, an attack which is as full of falsehood as it is of vulgar scurrility, and one, which it is hoped, will recoil with greater force than was anticipated on the journal which published it.

It displays a remarkable contempt for historical facts to sneer at the *esprit de corps* and ancient traditions of the Native Army, but its officers can well afford to look with satisfaction to the distinctions on their colours, and point with triumph to such soldiers as Clive and Pollock, Lawrence and Nicholson. It shows but presumption indeed to make such sweeping assertions as to the inefficiency of the officers of the present day, and but an extra amount of vulgarity to draw such a caricature of the figure they cut on parade, and one might feel disposed to allow such ignorance and presumption to meet with the silent contempt they deserve. But when to all this is added the broad insinuation that the officers as a body are drunkards and debauchees, it is high time to speak out and meet the assertion, and to denounce with indignation the viper that spits forth its venom.

It remains to be seen whether an anonymous signature will screen the author of this letter from the exposure he deserves, and also whether the editor of the *Times* has improved the prospects of his journal by allowing its columns to sow broadcast such calumny and falsehood.

22nd April. SPURS.

THE LOOSHAIS.

WE regret to say that the progress of investigation seems to make it more and more probable that Mr. Edgar's friend, Sookpilall, was after all implicated in the raids on Sylhet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dunbar, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, has been ordered to proceed to Cachar and Shillong in charge of elephants, and for the purpose of making the necessary commissariat arrangements for the supply of the force which is to operate against the Looshais next cold weather. The elephants, it may be as well to state, are to be used for carrying provisions, no other method of transport being available.

Further road-making on the frontier has been stopped by the rains (an incorrectly translated telegram made us the other day attribute the stoppage to *raids*). The working parties are being withdrawn from outposts, a company only being left at each of five principal stockades,—Monierkall, Nowarbund, and Jhalascherra in Cachar, and Chargola and Allynuggur in Sylhet. General Bourchier is expected to return to Shillong about the end of the month.—*Pioneer*,

THE FURLOUGH RULES.

THERE is, we fear, but too much foundation for the report of an intention upon the part of the Secretary of State for India to cut down the limits of furlough from two years to one year. The consequence of this step, which really means ten months in England only, will be to stop all leave of that character. There are few bachelor, and fewer married, officers, who can afford to pay from £200 to £400 in mere travelling expences, for the sake of one hundred and thirty days' run at home. An erroneous impression has, somehow or other, sprung up, that the rules of 1868 are causing, and have caused, an increased pecuniary charge to India, and hence the threatened action of the Duke of Argyll. More officers go home than formerly, more pay is consequently disbursed at home than formerly, as less is paid in India, but, hurried away and alarmed by the first fact, the Secretary of State has permitted himself to overlook the pertinent character of the second. A little reflection will establ

ported by the sympathy not only of all respectable France, but of the great bulk of the Paris *bourgeoisie*. But the end, though certain, may not be near, and meanwhile all enterprise is stagnant.

I mentioned in a previous letter the proposed Post-office reforms introduced by Mr. Mansell. They are universally approved, but some persons want a little more. Mr. Dalrymple, the member for Bath, asked Mr. Mansell on Tuesday whether the Post-office authorities would extend the advantages of the parcel post to India and our other colonies. Mr. Mansell replied that no desire had been expressed for the facility being given to any of our possessions abroad, except India; that as regarded India the Post-office was precluded by the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company from sending by post any article which was not now transmissible without making a payment commensurate with the increased burden which would be thus imposed. But, he added, as the present expenditure for the Indian postal service largely exceeded the revenue derived from it, the Government did not contemplate extending the parcel post to India.

The Bank Holidays Bill, as now likely to pass in the present session, proposes to make holidays in addition to those now existing—which are only Sundays, Christmas, and Good Fridays—of Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first week day in August that is not a Saturday, and the 26th of December if it be a Monday. The object of this last provision of course is that bank clerks should not lose their Christmas holiday when, as happened last year, Christmas falls on a Sunday. Bills due on these days are to be payable on the day following. Mr. Baxter, the new Secretary to the Treasury, has also introduced a short bill to abolish the practice of days of grace in the case of bills of exchange and promissory notes, payable at sight. A good many people in business here would like to see days of grace abolished altogether for every kind of bill, as an unnecessary complication.

The new governor of the Bank of England, in place of Mr. R. W. Crawford, who retires, will be Mr. George Lyall, and the deputy governor will be Mr. B. B. Greene. The election is to take place on Tuesday next.

Sir Daniel Lange, the indefatigable director of the Suez Canal Company, writes to the papers here to say that the due interest on the company's obligations will not be paid until after the meeting to be held at Paris on the 29th of next month, when the necessary explanations will be given by M. de Lesseps. *L'homme propose.* I devoutly hope that the shareholders will be able to hold their meeting on the day named. Four weeks interval between now and then is long enough to enable the friends of order and the believers in property to get the upper hand, but if they should not, of what use would it be to hold a meeting? The Commune may by that time have declared payment of interest of any kind to be illegal, and a recognition of the principal of a debt an outrage against the inalienable rights of man. Sir Daniel also states that the revenue of the Canal last month from strictly legitimate sources was £31,730. The traffic last month shows a tonnage of 63,848, of which 45,821 was British; the number of British vessels was 48.

The Albert Insurance Company reconstruction scheme has advanced another stage, the Committee of the House of Lords having passed the preamble of the bill. This by no means makes the measure safe, but it will smooth its progress wonderfully and will tend to discourage opposition. The worst opponents, I am sorry to say, are the official liquidators. One would have thought that decency would have prevented gentlemen whose personal interests are so directly concerned from appearing at all in the matter, but I suppose the temptations of twelve guineas a day and sundries are too much for frail mortals. One of them assured the committee from his knowledge of what had taken place since the Albert suspended, that the reconstruction was hopeless, many of the younger lives having already been transferred, while the others were not worth keeping. If the Lords had taken his authority as conclusive, they would, after the evidence he gave, have at once thrown out the bill. But fortunately for the promoters some of the evidence was of a totally different kind. The official liquidator himself admitted that he did not remember a single instance of an insurance company in liquidation having been finally wound up—though some of them had actually been fifteen years in Chancery. The expenses, too, were enormous. The Lord Chancellor once said that "the expenses of liquidation were even beyond his discernment and altogether beyond his control." At the present rate of progress the costs of winding up the Albert Company are shown to be equal to £30,000 a year. It was announced by the counsel for the promoters of the scheme that the arbitrator to be named by Parliament, if the bill passed, was Lord Cairns. With reference to the suggestion which had been made by some opponents of the scheme that the parties who had arranged the amalgamations and had received large sums should be proceeded against with the view of getting something refunded, the promoters of the bill have stated their willingness to accept a clause so framed as to put the law in force against these persons.

The dividend of the Oriental Bank Corporation for the half year ended the 31st December last will be as usual 3 per cent. per share, or at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The meeting is to be held on the 20th April.

A decidedly better tone has been apparent in the cotton market this week, and in some cases a good advance of price has been established. The principal cause of this change is a falling off in the receipts, with a brisk demand by manufacturers. The large arrivals at the American ports have, however, astonished every one, even those Americans who were most sanguine of a heavy season's crop. The revival of planting energy in the South was evidently much more widespread than had been anticipated, and the extended use of fertilisers has doubled in some places the productive power of the land. Indeed, had labour for picking been more abundant, the receipts would probably have been much greater. According to some of the United States bankers here the present crop will reach 4,000,000 bales, while some good authorities place their estimates above that figure. But then the heavy receipts and the fall in price appear to have had their natural effect in lessening the activity of the planters for next season. So far as can be known, although the prospects of the next crop are as yet too indefinite to have any influence on the present price of the staple, the wetness of the weather has been very unfavourable to planting operations; and fertilisers, by which the yield has been greatly increased in late years, have not been used to one-fifth the extent that they were in 1870.

The failures of the week have been—J. Cliff, Sons & Co., iron founders, Bradford; George Dowler, Aston and Birmingham, cartridge manufacturers; Escher, Bodiner & Co., cotton manufacturers, Zurich; W. G. Thompson, drysalter, Manchester; Lynch Ward, contractor, Manchester; Peter Macintosh & Sons, leather merchants, Glasgow; William Huntington, manufacturer, Blackburn; Huntington and Wilkinson, manufacturers, Preston; and one or two American suspensions, mainly in the Northern States.

An amusing story is told of a footman who conceived the happy idea of combining mental improvement with amusement by paying a visit to the British Museum. Thither he accordingly went, but he had chosen an unfortunate day, and when he presented himself for admission decked out in all the glories of livery, he was met with a firm refusal. The Museum was being cleaned, and there was no admission for any body, so said the stern porter. But John Thomas was not to be taken in by this kind of chaff, and was clamorous for admission, expressing his determination to perform that duty so dear to the heart of the British Philistine, expressively called "sticking up for his rights." One of the higher officials of the Museum happened to pass at the time, and John Thomas indignantly referred the matter to this gentleman, who, seeing what kind of fellow he had to deal with, addressed the applicant for admission in the most respectful manner:—"Fact is, you see, Sir, one of the Mummies died this morning, and the Museum is in great confusion in consequence. If you could come some other day, Sir——" "Ho!" said Mr. John Thomas with great pomp, "in that case, I'll waive my rights," whereupon he departed, doubtless in a very happy frame of mind regarding his important self.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—The superior flavour of this Oil has been universally appreciated. Dr. J. Rudd, who has largely prescribed it, states: "For many years I have recommended Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and I have found by experience that it agrees perfectly with many persons who were unable to take the so-called 'refined,' or white Cod Liver Oil from its sickly taste, which was not at all complained of in Dr. de Jongh's Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

TUESDAY, 28TH MARCH.

The examination of Sir Bartle Frere was continued.

The establishments for collecting the land revenue in Bombay had, he stated, in answer to questions from Mr. Denison, been several times revised of late years; and he detailed the titles and occupations of the several officers charged with collector's work, from the Revenue Secretary to the village headman and his assistants. The object of those questions was to ascertain the reason of the great percentage of cost of collection in Bombay. Sir Bartle declared that this percentage, 12 per cent., besides allowances to village officers, which raise it to 15 per cent., is a result of the peculiarity of the Mahratta system of bringing into one view the whole property of the country, and including normal rights, rights of common, &c., along with rent, which last alone is taken notice of under the head of land revenue in Bengal and other parts of India. No economy is possible that would have the effect of destroying these rights of hereditary village officers, which are quite apart from their duties as revenue officers.

Has not the extended cultivation of cotton diminished cereal production and increased the cost of necessaries of life?—It has been said so, but I have failed to trace it, except in limited districts.

Has the Government taken any measures to reduce the inordinate expenditure on native marriages?—In Sind something has been done in that way; but I do not attribute the general indebtedness of the ryots to the marriage expenses, which are not so inordinately heavy except among the higher classes.

Mr. Grant Duff—May I conclude that the increase of land revenue in Western India will be considerable, though gradual?—Yes.

You cannot make any estimate of the probable increase?—No; it will depend upon prices.

The tendency has been to diminish instead of increasing the assessment in Bombay, as in other parts of India?—Yes.

Mr. Grant Duff read an extract from a despatch of the Court of Directors, advising that the revenue should be collected with fair consideration for the cultivator, and asked if that was the official view in Bombay?—Yes; and the land revenue is as little disagreeable a tax as could be named to the people, who in fact regard it as a customary right of the Government.

There is not much economy to be looked for in the collection?—No; for the increase of duties makes the position of village officer now a very hard-worked one.

Mr. Fawcett then asked for a statement comparing expenditure with increased revenue for twenty years. Sir Bartle—It is not complete yet.

In well kept accounts, should not such information be given so that it can be ascertained in an hour? In the accounts of our own country it might be seen at a glance. Mr. Ayrton—It is here in the printed abstract; I will show it you.

Mr. Fawcett—I should like Sir Bartle to answer my question, why it takes three days, and more than that, to supply information of this kind? Sir Bartle—I have no doubt the information is readily accessible; but I understood the question to refer merely to the increase of the land revenue, and many deductions must be made to arrive at that.

It seems to me most important to discover what has been the relative increase; for, if expenditure is regularly increasing faster than revenue, it must lead to national bankruptcy. I know the figures myself, but I want to have it in evidence.—Sir Bartle read figures showing an increase of 18 per cent. in revenue in fifteen years, and of 47 per cent. in aggregate expenditure in same time. [The Chairman and several other members objected to Mr. Fawcett's persistence in this line of questioning, on the ground that the accounts were not formally before the committee, and that Sir Bartle could not be expected to carry the figures for twenty years always in his head.]

Sir Bartle then offered an explanation on the question of not increasing the amount of the land revenue, urging that it may be the interest of a landlord not merely to limit his demands on the tenants, but to sell a portion of the estate in absolute freehold, in order to improve the rest. He also put in the report of a Bombay Commission on Prices in 1865, showing that there was a considerable increase all over Western India.

Mr. G. Duff—The increase in all revenue other than land revenue has been immensely greater than in this land revenue?—Yes.

Sir Bartle (continuing)—There seems to me a great necessity for ascertaining directly the feelings of the cultivators as to the assessment. This used to be done when our officers mixed more intimately with the people, but it grows less and less common now they are so busily occupied with their work. Before each revision, it would be well for the superior officers to confer with the village headman on these subjects.

Sir C. Wingfield pointed out that the land revenue receipts for 1871 included a million for canal rents, so that the increase was not all on land; but the general feeling of the committee was against going into the question raised by Mr. Fawcett further at the moment.

Mr. Ayrton—Is the natural supply of water as from rivers, &c., to "wet land" taken into account in assessing the land?—Yes, to some extent, for the wells involve considerable expense. As a general rule, there is a separate tax on water. The assessment on good irrigated land is sometimes as high as £1 an acre, some assessments being as low as fourpence and sixpence an acre.

Can you state the quantity of unoccupied land capable of tillage?—It varies very much; there are large tracts in some districts, and very little in others.

There is a deduction in the accounts of three-quarters of a million for allowances and assignments in addition to cost of collection. Are these permanent or only for lives?—These represent grants in existence under native Governments and allowed by the English; there will be a considerable diminution in the amount as time goes on.

Can the pasture-land be so improved as to yield a much larger revenue?—No.

What is the amount of land revenue in Sind, and on what system is it collected? The old system differed in nearly every respect from that of other parts of India. Sind consists of a vast alluvial tract, irrigated by canals from the river, and bounded on one side by a rocky desert, and on the other by a sandy desert. The land outside the alluvial soil is valuable only here and there for pastures. The Mahomedan conquest centralized the collection of the revenue. The Government took the whole crop of the country, valued it, kept a large proportion, and gave a share back to the cultivators. This system was adopted by us at first along with a very severe system of statute labour, for clearing canals. Our officers have since done away with the attachment of crops and with statute labour; and a survey is now almost completed, though it has been difficult for want of the existence of village communities in Sind. The land has been valued, and assessed on the principles laid down in the despatch quoted by Mr. Grant Duff; and a water-cess has been imposed instead of statute labour, the work, when it is still compulsory, being paid for in cash by Government. Salaried officers have been appointed in lieu of village officers. Very large grants in Sind have been made in perpetuity; and generally the large holders collect for themselves, their estates being generally subject to the same survey and assessment as the Government land. With few exceptions, these grants are personal; and, as lives fall in, they will be reduced, thus increasing the Government revenue. There are large unoccupied tracts capable of tillage with the aid of irrigation; but the population is very sparse, though increasing. I think there will be a steady increase of the quantity of land in Sind under cultivation.

Mr. Cave—Does the increase of cultivation depend entirely on the increase of population?—Not of the agricultural population alone; the pastoral population comes in and settles on the alluvial soil. We raise revenue from the nomadic, pastoral population by levying a tax on clarified butter.

Mr. Fawcett—The proportion of increase of land revenue in the future will probably be much the same as in the past, and be very gradual?—Yes.

Mr. Eastwick—Do you take the revenue, as the Ameers did, in kind or in money?—In money; it prevents waste and oppression, and has the advantage of definiteness. Payment in kind is a very wasteful system.

Is our revenue greater than under the native rule?—No; because the native government was, as in Egypt, principal grain-dealer as well as receiver of rent, and combined both profits.

Mr. Denison—Was not the payment of revenue in money at first very embarrassing in Sind?—Yes, but the change was made very gradually; and now there is no more difficulty in finding money in Sind than elsewhere.

Mr. G. Duff—Is there room in Sind for reducing expenditure in collection?—No; less than elsewhere in Bombay.

Is it taking too hopeful a view of the prospects of Sind to call it Young Egypt?—No, I think not, though Egypt has been lately developed on the high pressure system.

Would deep ploughing and other Western improvements do much good to Indian agriculture?—The method of Indian agriculture is much better than that of most European countries, and a good deal of harm has been done by men who tried to teach the cultivators their business; but by means of a good system of forestry affording a supply of fuel, and of chemistry applied to manures, much may be done in India, as it has been done in England, to increase the productiveness of the soil.

Mr. Fawcett—Is there not a fundamental difference between Egypt and Sind, that the former is irrigated naturally, and the latter by means of costly works?—The extent of the overflow of the Nile is much greater than that of the Indus; but there would be comparatively little done in either country without artificial works.

This concluded Sir Bartle's examination.

Mr. R. D. Mangles was the next witness.

In answer to the Chairman, he explained the nature of the different systems of land tenure prevailing in Upper India, beginning with the Permanent Settlement of Bengal.

Mr. Ayrton—Was there any reservation made in the Permanent Settlement of the State right to levy a fresh tax?—No; they have tried very hard to find such a reservation, but there was none. My opinion is, that the settlement was a very great measure, affecting large tracts of country that had been thrown out of cultivation by the famines and waste of population before Lord Cornwallis's time. But I think the Government had no right to alienate to zemindars, ryots, or any other class, that share of the landed property which was the common stock and birth-right of the whole people.

Can you give any estimate of the proportion borne by the Perpetual Settlement revenue to the supposed income of the land?—It is very difficult to say; but there is a constantly increasing divergence, as land constantly increases in value. The value of some land has increased to thirty-three times the Government rental, owing partly to extension of cultivation and partly perhaps to the carelessness and corruption with which the settlement of 1793 was completed. Many estates have fallen into the hands of Government, through the failure of the men with whom the first settlement was made: and these estates have been sold at very good prices. There were, however, I believe, no over-assessments originally, but much carelessness and improvidence in the holders. The properties are now in the hands of more provident men; and the rents are very punctually paid.

What are the relations between the zemindars and the ryots?—Well, I think the ryot has the upper hand now; he can't be very much robbed since the last Act to protect his interests was passed; and the zemindars as a body do not find it to their interest to oppress the ryots.

Is the cost of collecting the revenue great?—Very small, indeed, the zemindar come in and pay it.

In the permanently-settled provinces, has the Government ever been called upon to make large efforts to relieve the population, without being able to recoup themselves by increasing the rent of the zemindars?—I don't remember any famine in my time in Bengal, except that of Orissa, calling for Government interference.

When did the Government begin to ascertain that there were large estates in Bengal, newly taken into cultivation, that paid no rent?—In 1819, and afterwards in 1828 vigorous action was taken to recover revenue on such estates, with good results. The increase in Behar was about £250,000 from this source, and on all Bengal, perhaps, half a million. I will try to get exact figures on this point.

Sir Charles Wingfield—Is not a passage by Holt Mackenzie describing the Permanent Settlement as a game of brag, in which all knowledge was on one side and all power on the other, a fair description of that settlement?—I think it is impossible to exaggerate the carelessness, rashness, and improvidence with which that settlement was made.

Would not subordinate rights have been discovered in Bengal, as elsewhere, if the Government had looked for them?—I think not. The Bengalees have not the backbone of the people of the North-West Provinces; and those rights had mostly disappeared under long years of conquest and oppression before our time.

Holt Mackenzie estimated the loss of Government by the settlement in 1832 at £3,000,000 a year. Is that an exaggeration?—No; I think the zemindars got at least as much more as the Government got, and that £3,000,000 is a moderate figure for the loss.

Would not all the benefits of the settlement to the people have been secured by an assessment for a term of thirty or fifty years?—Yes.

Has the assessment been made heavier in other provinces to compensate for the loss in Bengal?—No; the tendency of Government officers throughout India has been to make the assessment as low as possible.

Most of the present Bengal zemindars are descendants of men who bought the estates at auction, when the original holders were sold up by Government?—A great many, no doubt.

Your experience and study of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal renders you very averse to the introduction of a Permanent Settlement throughout India?—I was always opposed to such an extension; and I believe Sir John (now Lord) Lawrence, and other members of Council who in 1862 were very strong for the opposite opinion, are convinced that it is a mistake to impose upon the people new and bad taxes instead of increasing what is the best tax in the world, the rent of the land.

Mr. Veitch—Has the object of Lord Cornwallis in creating a landed aristocracy been attained?—The zemindars have certainly an interest in the stability of the Government; and Koer Sing's conduct during the mutiny cannot be quoted against them, as Koer Sing was a ruined, reckless man. They are generally oppulent landowners, who are content to live quietly, doing nothing. Some of them, very few, have founded schools; but I never heard of a zemindar making a road.

Mr. J. B. Smith—Is the condition of the people better in Bengal than where there is no Permanent Settlement?—The people are destitute of all energy and courage; they are more oppressed and not so well off as the ryots of the North-West.

The property of the zemindars has been vastly improved, has it not, by roads and railways made at the expense of Government?—Yes.

Are they not bound to contribute to the cost of such works?—No doubt they are bound; but you have tied yourselves up so tight by the settlement, that you can get no money from them without breach of faith.

Could you not say—We will make no more improvements unless the people who benefit by them contribute to pay for them?—I should be sorry to see the country injured by the neglect of improvements because nothing can be got from the zemindars.

Sir T. Bazley—Was the claim for compensating the Government for improvements surrendered with the land to the zemindars?—Language was exhausted, in the settlement, to bind us to levy no fresh tax on the land.

Cannot you increase your revenues by direct taxation?—Yes; if you can get at the people's property. But the income-tax yields very little, when you deduct what is paid by fundholders and Government servants. The amount paid by the natives generally is lamentably small.

But you approve of a property and income-tax in the abstract?—Yes.

Mr. Eastwick—Have the circumstances of the ryots in Bengal improved?—Yes; the strong fight made by them against so powerful a body as the indigo planters, and the way they succeeded in asserting their rights, show they are stronger than they were.

Are the zemindars very wealthy?—Very wealthy indeed. They don't spend much money, except in furnishing.

How is it the income-tax yields so little?—Well, the returns in this country are often far from the truth; and in India they are still more untrustworthy.

The zemindars do something for the ryots?—Some do; but the benefit is far from commensurate with the loss the Government incurred in alienating so large an amount of revenue, by keeping which they could have done without an income-tax.

Are many tanks and caravanserais built in Bengal, in accordance with the old Hindoo doctrine that such services to humanity will benefit men in a future state?—Not so many as in Bombay. The Bengalees are acute in intellect, but totally wanting in public spirit.

Mr. Denison—Are not a large proportion of the estates in Bengal sub-let by zemindars at a quit-rent?—Yes.

Has not Government been compelled in Benares to make as great remissions as in temporarily settled states, thus showing the Permanent Settlement has no advantage over any other?—I do not recollect any such instance.

Mr. Grant Duff—Your dissent from the Government despatch about the Parmanent Settlement in 1862 was laid before Parliament along with a very interesting minute by Sir John Lawrence which would give the committee all the argument on both sides?—Yes.

Your views on the education and road cess have also been laid before Parliament last year?—Yes.

You dissented in that paper from the view of the Secretary of State in Council?—Yes; it was to me very questionable whether it was not a breach of faith.

The view that found favour with the Secretary in Council was that the Permanent Settlement did not bar that cess?—Yes.

You have no complaint to make against the settlement in Bengal except that it was too unfavourable to Government?—None; it was certainly not unfavourable to the people.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

Sir Robert Montgomery was the first witness to-day, and gave evidence regarding the system of land revenue collection in the Punjab, describing the payment in grain under native governments, the change into payment in money, and the scientific survey and resettlement introduced by Sir John Lawrence. This settlement was made with co-parcenary proprietors who are jointly responsible to Government, drawing rents themselves from sub-tenants. Sir Robert gave a very interesting account of the agricultural and mineral resources of the Punjab. The whole area of the province belonging to the British Government is about 100,000 square miles, of which one-third was cultivated in 1848 and an additional fourth culturable. Substantially, the revenue was paid out of the third of the territory cultivated. At the end of twelve years, that is in 1860, a new assessment was made, the Government taking only one-half, instead of, as under the first settlement, two-thirds of the net value of the crop. The proprietors, who get the other half of the net return, pay also 1 per cent. for roads, and 1 per cent. for education. No objection is made to the cess for roads, because in old times the proprietors were bound by tenure to construct and repair roads, and this compulsory service is now abolished. It would, Sir Robert declared, be a distinct breach of faith on the part of the Government to add anything to the land revenue during the thirty years for which the new tenure is granted.

Mr. Ayrton—How do you reconcile it with a just system of taxation, that, if half the land of a village be by accident out of cultivation, the village proprietors can bring that land into cultivation during the thirty years, without, as it appears, paying anything to Government for it? That is, I think, the practice in the Punjab.—Well, it is very liberal of Government to allow it. In extreme cases the right is reserved to tax lands newly brought into cultivation. But the principle Government went upon was to encourage agriculture as much as possible; and with this view they made large advances for the building of tanks and sinking of wells to irrigate the soil, with a remission of revenue on the land thus taken or into cultivation. The land revenue of the Punjab increased in the years, from 1859-60 to 1869-70, from £1,861,319 (gross receipts) to £1,995,199, so that there has been an increase of over £100,000, although the introduction of the new settlement has reduced the proportions taken by Government from two-thirds to one-half. A good portion of the £95,000 now given as allowances and assignments in the Punjab will also eventually fall into the hands of Government; and within thirty years much of the wastes not yet settled will probably be brought into cultivation. The cost of collection is nominally 10 per cent., but not really so much, as the collecting officers do judicial duties also. No increase is anticipated in the charge of collection. The revenue is paid with the greatest facility, punctually to the day, without complaints; but the Government is obliged to make remissions in years of famine, not that the Government is under any obligation to remit revenue. The proprietors and cultivators are more free from debt probably than in most other parts of India; but they get large advances generally from village bankers.

Mr. Ayrton—The settlement has not then yet produced the effect of making the proprietors independent in their circumstances and able to provide against the future?—No.

Mr. Cave—Does the practice of not levying revenue on cultivable land which is not actually in cultivation cause the cultivation of land to be neglected on the eve of a settlement?—It has been asserted that that is so; and I think it is so to a certain extent, but not a great extent, for a survey takes a long time, and the proprietors cannot afford to continue neglecting cultivation till the assessment is completed.

Do the road cess and the education rate cover the cost of expenditure for those purposes?—I am sorry to say it does not, and it is desirable, if possible, to get more for roads; but it is a very doubtful question whether that can be done.

Would the proprietors be likely to agree to an increase voluntarily, for the sake of getting more roads?—No, for as a general rule the people dislike new roads extremely. They cut up the fields, and make the villagers in the neighbourhood liable to the forced service required by the Government for the carriage of troops.

Sir C. Wingfield—You found very few great proprietors in the Punjab, such as there are in Bengal and Oude?—Very few; not more than a dozen, and they were rather assignees of the village revenues than propietors. The Punjab is a country of peasant proprietors like the North-West Provinces. There are no great co-parcenary estates including fifty or more villages; but some include a group of villages instead of only one.

Did you ever try in the Punjab a progressive settlement, increasing at the second year, and reaching a maximum in, perhaps, the fifth year?—Yes, sometimes; but it was not found to answer.

The cesses are an addition to the demand of the State for land revenue, but practically, if the settlement officer thinks the whole payment is too heavy for a village, he cuts it down, so that the cesses come out of the land revenue?—Yes; that is so.

Mr. Fawcett—It is quite exceptional, is it not, for the cultivators in the Punjab to be proprietors?—Yes.

Then the Punjab is rather a country of peasant cultivators than of peasant proprietors?—The majority of those concerned in the cultivation of the soil are in a position analogous to that of tenants-at-will and agricultural labourers. The villages are held by co-partners, who sometimes cultivate themselves, but more generally let the land on yearly tenancies.

Have prices increased very much in the Punjab during the last ten years?—Yes, enormously; I should think fully 30 per cent.

The land revenue has increased about 10 per cent. How much of that is due to the increased prices of produce?—I think the increase is due rather to new estates falling into our hands than to any other cause.

The land revenue has only increased 10 per cent. while prices, and therefore expenditure, have increased 30 per cent. Has there not therefore been an increase in the amount paid by general taxation to meet this heavier charge?—Although the land revenue is not much larger, we have much greater receipts from excise, stamps, customs, &c., the whole revenue having been £2,915,000 in 1859-60, and 3,792,000 in 1869-70.

Mr. Baring—Is the Punjab a prosperous province?—Extremely thriving, and I think a good deal of that is owing to the liberality of the land revenue settlement.

Mr. Beach—Was the question of giving the Punjab a Permanent Settlement considered?—Yes; and answered in the negative. The thirty years' tenure is perfectly satisfactory, and I think it would have been a great mistake for Government to alienate its interest in the land for ever.

Mr. J. B. Smith asked some questions about the Baree Doab Canal, which cost the Government £2,000,000, and does not yet pay interest on the outlay; but the Chairman suggested that the irrigation question should not be gone into for the present. Sir Thomas Bazley, however, pursued the subject, and drew from Sir R. Montgomery the admission that the canal had improved the land revenue to some extent.

Sir Thomas Bazley—Will there be a great increase of land revenue when the thirty years' assessment is revised?—I fully expect so.

Mr. Eastwick—The revenue fell in 1849 and subsequent years on account of the crops of grain being very heavy, and prices falling. Was that owing to the want of means of communication, and would it be likely to happen now?—I don't think it would happen now; for there are means of export provided which would carry the surplus crop to other markets.

As to the canal, is it an encouragement to Government to make such works, that that canal has been twenty years under construction, and does not yet pay interest on its cost?—If that canal had been taken up by a company, or constructed by Government with plenty of money, borrowed money, it might have paid. It ought to have been completed in half the time; but the Government could not always spare money to go on with the works.

Sir T. Bazley—But have not the cultivators got ample compensation for the expenditure in the increased prosperity of the country?—No doubt, a good deal of money was disseminated among the villages bordering on the canal, and the ability of part of the population to pay State revenue was probably increased.

Mr. Ayrton—Can you state what has been the general increase in the prices of agricultural produce in the Punjab, comparing them with those of Bombay?—There has been a general enhancement of prices, but I cannot say how much. It is a native saying, of course greatly exaggerated, that a camel-load of grain could formerly be got for a rupee, but that now it costs eight.

Have wages increased?—Yes; they have quite doubled.

Mr. Grant Duff—Will an area equal to about half the area of Ireland be brought into cultivation in the Punjab by the end of the century according to the present rate of progress in the extension of cultivated land?—I should think that is not an excessive estimate.

Mr. Fawcett—Are the native population, excluding the agriculturists, better off now than they used to be?—They are, expect at Lahore and Umritsur, great towns in which the expenditure of the native courts is missed.

The money spent on the canal, which does not pay, is contributed, is it not, from the imperial revenue of India for the benefit of one locality in the Punjab?—Yes, that is so.

Mr. Baring—What is the average assessment per acre?—About two shillings (Re. 1-1 anna) on the cultivated land: ten annas on cultivated and culturable; and five annas on whole area of province—a very light assessment.

Mr. Daniell was the next witness, and gave evidence regarding the system of land tenure in the Madras presidency. A thirty years' settlement was begun in this presidency six years ago and will be completed in some twenty years more. This settlement is made individually with each holder, the Government taking half the net produce. The price of all labour is deducted in ascertaining this net produce. Every year the revenue is increasing because more waste land is continually taken into cultivation, and subjected to assessment. Where the new survey has not been introduced, the original rates claimed by Government, which is rather higher in proportion than the new assessment, is still taken at the revision of the 30 years, settlement, there ought to be, if prices do not fall, a large increase of revenue. Though there has been of recent years an enormous increase in the prices of agricultural produce, they have more than doubled since 1840—there was no great increase at first in passing from the yearly to the 30 years' revenue, because the commutation from kind into money was calculated at first on the prices of too long a series of years—some 50 or 60—so that the prices of recent years' were swamped by those of former years. Now, the prices are calculated over a series of 20 years, and the increase is consequently greater. The land revenue used to be considered one-third of the gross produce. The area of cultivated land has increased from ten to seventeen million acres in the last 20 years. No increase of revenue can be expected except in the ryotwaree districts, including two-thirds of the country. The other third of the territory is allotted in zemindary as rent-free tenures, and will continue to pay only a fixed sum. Every acre of land in the ryotwaree districts is considered to belong to some village; but the Government has the right to let waste land for cultivation to any one who will pay the price if the villagers refuse to take it.

Mr. Cave—Have wages increased in Madras?—The wages of labourers who are paid in grain have not increased in quantity; but there has been an enormous increase in wages paid in coin, owing partly to public works.

Has the right been reserved to Government of levying a cess for special works?—Yes, for local purposes; but not for railways and canals, which are imperial works.

Sir C. Wingfield—Private property in land in India depends, in point of fact, entirely on the limitation of the demand of Government for revenue?—Yes; and where we succeeded the Mahomedans, the people had ceased to have any property in the land at all.

Mr. Ayrton—But the Mahomedans never formally abrogated the old Hindoo proprietary rights. Land descended by inheritance, and was subject to mortgage, as before the Mahomedans came, subject only to the extortion and oppression of the conqueror?—Yes, but extortion was carried so far that no rights were left.

Sir C. Wingfield—It is a peculiarity of Malabar and Canara, is it not, that there are no villages known there, and that the holders of land live in separate homesteads like English freeholders?—Yes. In the rest of Madras we have the village system, as in the North-West.

It was Sir T. Munro who, after the attempt to introduce the Permanent Settlement into Madras had failed, gave you the system that has lasted till now of dealing direct with the occupants of the land?—Yes.

Your system now only differs from that of Bombay in the detailed survey having been but lately introduced in Madras?—Yes.

It being now 4 o'clock the Committee adjourned till the Tuesday next after Easter week, that is, the 17th April.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Friday in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, when there were present—the Right Hon. Sir W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., G.S.I., Governor of Bombay, presiding; the Hon. S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker; the Hon. Mungaldass Nathoobhoy; and the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.; the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy; the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; the Hon. G. M. Stewart; and the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft.

I.—The following papers were read to the Council:—

1. Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. 1 of 1871.
—A Bill to provide for the cost of Police employed in Towns and Suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force.
2. Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. 2 of 1871.
—A Bill for imposing duties on the rural non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.
3. Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. 3 of 1871.
—A Bill to impose a duty on feasts in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay.
4. Letter from the District Magistrate of Surat, No. 375, dated 11th April 1871, forwarding for consideration extract from the proceedings of the annual general meeting of the Surat Municipality on the Municipal Police and Duty on Feasts Bills.
5. Letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Association, dated 11th April 1871, requests the Select Committee to defer the consideration of Bill No. 3 of 1871 until the views of the Bombay Association are placed before them.
6. Letter from the Secretary to the Sarvajanik Sabha, dated 13th April 1871, requesting Government to postpone the second and third reading of Bills Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of 1871 as these bills being of importance, sufficient time should be allowed for the expression of public opinion in respect of them.
7. Petition from the Members of the Bombay Association against the provisions of Bills No. 1, 2, and 3 of 1871.
8. Petition from certain Khojas of Bombay against Bill No. 3 of 1871.

THE NEW POLICE BILL.

The Hon. W. Ravenscroft then moved the second reading of Bill No. 1 of 1871, "A bill to provide for the cost of police employed in towns and suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force."

The Hon. Mr. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy—Sir, I repeat the regret which I expressed at the last meeting of this Council that your Excellency's Government should have found it necessary to impose additional taxation on the inhabitants of this presidency, who are already excessively taxed, and whose cause was so ably advocated by the Hon. Mr. Chapman before the Supreme Legislature. I agree with that gentleman in saying the country loudly calls for cessation from taxation, but as your Excellency has declared in introducing the provincial statement that the public service of this presidency cannot be provided for and carried on unless additional supplies to the extent of 91 lakhs are granted this year, therefore no alternative is left to the members of this Council than to assist Government in procuring the supplies that are needed. Of the three bills that have been introduced for raising the necessary funds, Bill No. 1 appears to me to be the least objectionable, as the different Municipalities in this presidency will be able to meet the entire charge of maintaining the police by having recourse to such indirect modes of taxation as may be suitable to them. In order that the burden devolving on the mofussil Municipalities may not press heavily on them, a proviso has been added to the bill by the Select Committee, "limiting the maximum amount paid on the requisition of Government for the support of municipal police to one-fifth of the gross revenue of the Municipality during the previous year." With these few remarks, I will vote for the second reading of the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Stewart—I have nothing to say against this particular bill, but it is one of three introduced by Government for the purpose of providing funds to meet the requirements of the current year, and before proceeding further I should like to take this opportunity to say a few words with regard to the requirements of the year and the way in which it is proposed to meet them. It has been clearly shown by your Excellency that taxation in some shape or other has been rendered absolutely necessary by the proceedings of the Government of India, and from the Budget Estimates it appears that a sum of nearly ten laks is required to make up the expected deficit, these three bills being introduced to enable Government to raise that amount. It is impossible to consider each bill separately without reference to the others, and in alluding to the general policy of the Government, I would ask to be allowed to reverse the order of things and refer first to the means proposed for raising money and then to the requirements. With regard to Bill No. 1, I approve of the policy of requiring the more important Municipalities to contribute towards the police expenditure. With regard to Bill No. 2, I admit the justice of the principle by which it is directed against that portion of the community who are at present most exempt from taxation,—and it is my intention to support that bill, although I think that direct taxation is unsuited to the particular classes who are likely to come under its operation, because it appears that under existing arrangements we are practically debarred from resorting to indirect taxation. I confess that I have been influence I to some extent by the hope that if Bill No. 2 is passed, Government may not find it necessary to resort to further taxation—at least for the present. Without committing myself to any decided opinion with regard to Bill No. 3, which has not yet reached the stage for consideration, I may say that in my opinion it is the least defensible of the three measures proposed by Government, and that I should be very glad if it could be dispensed with. Apart from all other considerations, I think it is very important on this particular occasion that the means adopted for raising money should be as simple as possible, and that it is most necessary to avoid putting in force the machinery necessary for the collection of any new tax that can by possibility be avoided.

His Excellency the President, interrupting Mr. Stewart, said—Of course it is perfectly proper for a member of the Council to state those general considerations that appear to make new taxation unnecessary, and of course the questions of retrenchment may be legitimately discussed now; but as regards each bill there will be a separate motion, and I think it would be regular that the objections in reference to each bill should be made as each bill is brought up for consideration, otherwise we shall get very much involved in our argument. There will be a motion in reference to the third bill by my hon. colleague Mr. Tucker, and I think that will be the best time to take into consideration the observations which may be made with reference to that bill.

The Hon. Mr. Stewart—Then I will make no further reference to that bill, but with your Excellency's permission I would like to refer to the circumstances under which the three measures proposed have been introduced. Your Excellency explained at the last meeting of this Council that it rests with the Government either by vigorous retrenchment to make the requirements equal our means, or to increase the means to meet requirements. Your Excellency also invited members of this Council to point out any possible reduction in the Budget Estimates. Now, sir, I do not for a moment doubt that the budget was framed with a view to rigid economy, and that every item of expenditure can be justified as being urgently required. But these estimates were made in order to determine what amount it was necessary or desirable to raise, and I think it will be admitted that it may be desirable to reconsider the subject if difficulties present themselves in the way of raising the full amount required. It may be, and I have no doubt it is of the greatest importance for the good of this presidency, that the full amount of the Bud

exists, and I trust it will not now be long before the want is supplied. The Yerowda central jail has been in progress for the last four years under the direct supervision of the Inspector General of Prisons. Its progress has not been altogether satisfactory. It is now proposed to make over the work to the Public Works Department.

This completes the heading "Civil Buildings," but it may be interesting to the Council to know that the twenty-three works which comprise it have obtained places in the Budget by a process which may be described, in the terms of a popular scientific theory, as one of natural selection or the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence. They have been arrived at through a painful process of a elimination from a very long list of similar wants. Excluding contributions, they involve an expenditure during the year of 12¼ lakhs, but the omitted works of the same class, 135 in number, all of which are more or less urgently needed, but which it was necessary to reject for want of means, involve an expenditure during the year of upwards of 30 lakhs. I hold in my hand a list of these works, and I find that they comprise—

		Lakhs.
Buildings connected with the Revenue administration of the country		47
Do. do.	Law and Justice	16
Do. do.	Police	56
Do. do.	Medical	9
Do. do.	Educational	1
Do. do.	Miscellaneous	6
	Total	135

The total estimated cost of these works is Rs. 53,65,000. In addition, however, to the above works which are more or less emergently needed, I hold also in my hand a further list of works of the same class, much, but not so urgently, needed. They are 55 in number, estimated to cost Rs. 20,70,000, and the sum that would profitably be spent upon them during the year, if it were available, is upwards of 15 lakhs. Thus, under the head of civil buildings alone, to meet an outlay which ought not to be less than 42½ lakhs, and might with the greatest advantage by 57½ lakhs, we have only 12½ lakhs which we are obliged to eke out in the manner shown in the Budget.

I now come to the head

Communications.

The road from Dharwar to Carwar is, I am glad to say, very nearly approaching completion. I have lately had very good accounts of it from the Superintending Engineer, who writes as follows:—"All cause of complaint as respects the condition of the Arbyle Ghaut road has been removed. There is now no real obstruction to the cotton traffic on the whole line. * * * The general condition of the road which is now bridged and drained throughout is satisfactory."

As the Council are probably aware, a State railway is in contemplation leading from the port of Carwar to the cotton district of the Southern Mahratta Country, and this railway will probably follow the general line of the road that has been made. It will be some years before the railway can possibly be completed, and the new road will not only be very useful in the meantime, but will very materially help the construction of the railway. I may here say a few words in reference to the port of Carwar, where there are already facilities for landing and shipping goods more than equal to the present requirements of the trade of the port and likely to be equal to the want for some time yet to come.

Unfortunately up to the present moment the traders of Coompta have not been properly impressed with the advantage of the port of Carwar over their own open roadstead and shallow creek, and have not moved their agents to the former place. The construction of a railway to Carwar will no doubt compel them to this course. In the meantime the approach to Coompta from the cotton districts by the old road over the Devemunni Ghaut has not been neglected, and is capable as ever it was to carry the heavy traffic that comes upon it. The road from Belgaum to Yingorla via the Parpoole Ghaut is completed with the exception of a few of the heavy bridges for which the iron work has arrived and some trifling works here and there along the road. It has been for some time in use, and must be a great blessing to the traffic that is now no longer forced over the old Ram Ghaut, one of the most formidable mountain roads that can be conceived.

The improvement of Phoonda Ghaut, and of the road below it to the north of Dewghur, will supply a want which is greatly felt for a western outlet to the Coast for the produce of the Southern Maratha Country, there being no good communication over this portion of the Western Ghaut, between the Koombarli Ghaut on the north and the Parpooli on the south, or for a distance of about 100 miles.

The improvement of the Passunee Ghaut road will give proper means of access to Mahableshwur, the chief sanitarium of the Presidency, and supply a want very greatly felt. It is hoped that such members of the Council and of the general community who may visit the hills during this and succeeding seasons, will feel that the money expended on this object has been well laid out.

A sum of Rs. 110,000 has been set down for railway feeders in Goozerat, and it is hoped that during the year means may be found to spend this sum in a way that will greatly benefit the rich province referred to. Owing to a want of proper material the difficulty of road making in this alluvial country is very great. Many very useful and necessary roads have been commenced, but have been temporarily suspended for want of sufficient means for carrying them on. Regarding one of these roads, that from Oolpen in the Surat collectorate to the Sayen Railway Station, the Superintending Engineer of the districts writes as follows:—"It would even now present an excellent surface for carts were it passable, but it is covered in many places with so dense a jungle of babul trees as to render the greater portion difficult and parts quite impracticable. I really felt that we were all disgraced in allowing such an expensively commenced road as this to be a mere harbour for partridges." It is certainly greatly to be regretted that such a state of things exist, but it is hoped that it will not now much longer continue. An arrangement has been made by which the local funds shall contribute two-thirds of the cost of certain of these roads, and this will perhaps in part meet an observation of my hon. friend on my right regarding the application of local funds to aid in provincial works. The remaining third will be found by Government. The sum set down should therefore represent only a third part of what will be expended on this important series of works within the year and a similar or even an increased rate of progress may be looked on in succeeding years. It has been stated, with perhaps some truth, that Goozerat has not received in past years the full share of attention as regards works of communication that its needs demand or that its revenue would justify, but it must not be overlooked that to make any roads at all in this part of the country that would be better than the existing native tracks would involve a very heavy outlay, and it is also I believe a fact that except in the monsoon—when there is very little commercial traffic—it is practicable to pass without let or hindrance for the fine soft surface of the country. In the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country it is different. At no season can anything on wheels traverse the hard, stony, rolling surface of this part of the presidency or surmount its numerous rocky ridges unless a road be previously cut out and levelled. Judging, therefore, by the relative needs of the two countries, in one of which the traffic can, and has, for centuries moved without artificial aids, and in the other where it never has passed, and never could pass, with out such assistance, there is perhaps a good reason for the course which the Government has been compelled to adopt. If the Government is to be regarded as a whole and not as an agglomeration of a number of smaller parts with independent claims and interests, it cannot, I think, be denied that the proper course with limited means is to attend to the most urgent wants, first, leaving the less pressing needs to a time when they can be taken in hand without detriment to others which from their very nature must be held to be more emergent.

The road from Dohud to Godra opens up the dense tract of the Barea jungles, and the money for the work has been found chiefly from a fund termed the Barea Tribute Fund, which has been derived from the accumulation of the annual tribute by the Barea State to the Supreme Government, and which the Government of India authorised to be expended on works of improvement in the State. The funds derived from this source have been supplemented from the Punch Mahal local funds, and, in addition, a sum sufficient to complete the work will have to be provided from the provincial grant in the current year Rs. 20,000 is so provided, but the work will not be finished until next year. It has been in progress for two years, and the opening up an almost impenetrable wilderness, as well as being on a main line of communication between Malwa and Goozerat, it is a very important work.

Items 34 to 37 refer to the reconstruction of certain small timber bridges which have become worn out by the process of natural decay. They are needed to preserve the communication along the line on which they are situated.

Bridge over the Gotoor Nulls.—This work is required to provide a passage across almost the only unbridged nullah on the road between Kolapore and Belgaum.

Bridges and drains on the Chiploon and Rutnagiri road are required to enable Rutnagiri to keep up communication with the rest of the habitable globe from which it is now cut off for months during the rainy season.

The bridge over the Panch Ganges river, near Kolapore, is a work that is very greatly needed. I am personally very well acquainted with this river, and I have little hesitation in saying that it is a most formidable obstacle. The greater part of the cost of this work, i. e., two lakhs of rupees, is to be met by the Kolapore State—a pretty good indication of the local value assigned to the bridge.

The Godgamm bridge has not yet been sanctioned, revision of the estimate in view to reducing its cost having been considered necessary. When that has been settled the work will be undertaken, a sum of at least rupees two lakhs being contributed to it by the Kolapore State.

Bridge over the Koine river at Kunar.—The Koine, as the Council may be aware, is the most formidable obstacle in this presidency on the great north and south line of road leading to Madras and Mysore, and connecting Poona with the chief military and civil stations in the southern part of the presidency. The bridge is now nearly complete, the construction has presented many practical difficulties owing to the extremely unfavourable character of the foundations. The original estimate has been unavoidably exceeded owing to this circumstance, but everything has at length been overcome, and the work will not, I hope, appear in any future budget.

The Neera bridge at Sheemus, on the same road, unfortunately failed at the early part of the last monsoon, not, I am sorry to say, from a pressure due to floods or other natural causes, but owing to faulty building.

I am glad, however, to be here able to say that such instances of failure are in the Public Works Department few and far between, and are within, not in excess of, the reasonable proportion of such mistakes that will always occur in a large department of construction such as this. I avail myself of this opportunity of publicly making this statement, because I am aware that a contrary opinion exists. Such opinion is not, however, founded on fact, or, rather, is founded upon a few prominent instances of misfortune, which have come under the observation of many on account of the localities in which they have occurred. Of course any public department or private body concerned with the construction of engineering works on a large scale cannot hope to avoid occasional failure. If a comparison is made between the errors of the Public Works Department in this presidency and those of either of the great companies that deal with engineering matters in the same locality, I am prepared to say that it will be all in favour of the former—whether the actual or relative money value, or the proportions of failure to final outlay, or the number and extent of the works that have failed be considered. I can also say, and say without fear of contradiction, for I am prepared to prove my statement if necessary, that the cost of works by the Public Works Department is less than the cost of similar works executed by other large concerns engaged on engineering construction, such, for instance, as our railways. But it is, I believe, a fact that the outside public, who are also especially hard on the Public Works Department, assign too little value to the difficulty of construction in this country, though engineers have at length come to know it well through the teaching of experience. Engineering science at home where we all gain our preliminary instruction has to deal with a far easier set of physical conditions; it has not to provide for an enormous and concentrated rain-fall, great alternation of temperature, as well as of dryness and moisture, nor with the want of really skilful labour, and almost in every case a deficiency of efficient lower supervision. But with all the advantages that there exist, failures are far from being unknown in Europe, as the profession is well aware.

I do not think I need refer to the remaining items under the head Communication, but as in the case of the selected works under the head Civil Building, I may say that those which have been brought forward have been chosen from a long list of pressing works as the fittest for execution.

I have here in my name a list of excluded works of communication, seventy-one in number, on which if the means had been available in addition to the nine and three-quarter lakhs (including contribution) set down for expenditure in the year, twenty-nine and three-qurter lakhs more might with great advantage have been spent on works estimated to cost an aggregate sum of ninety-eight and a half lakhs.

Repairs.

As regard this class of outlay the grants in 1868-69 were Rs. 13,39,000, the expenditure Rs. 11,56,000; in 1869-70 the grants were Rs. 12,25,000, the expenditure Rs. 9,38,000; in 1870-71 the grants was Rs. 11,75,000, and, as far as is at present known, the expenditure will be Rs. 9,50,000. Thus it will be seen that both grants and expenditure have been on descending scales, and I very much fear from the complaints that are constantly reaching me that in this particular economy has been pushed too far. It is obvious that unless there was great extravagance in former years, which I do not think was the case, the cost of maintenance should increase rather than decrease, because the number of works that have to be maintained is added to from year to year.

The proposed grant for next year is Rs. 11,25,000, and still shows a decrease, but the subject is one that demands very careful attention, as it would be very false economy to push retrenchment too far in this direction. The charge for establishment is treated as a contribution to the imperial budget, because it is impossible at present to separate the imperial from the provincial establishment.

The sum set down in the provincial budget as a charge against the assignment, five lakhs, is somewhat smaller than the rateable proportion of the total cost of establishment, both imperial and provincial, due to the amount of the provincial grant.

I have now run through the budget, and I fear I must have exhausted the patience of your Excellency and the Council. I have tried to show that our wants are many—that we have endeavoured to meet them according to our ability with judgment and discrimination as regards selection of those first to be satisfied, and that the means at our disposal have been fixed by the Government of India at a point much lower than we have ever before had to encounter, thus throwing clearly and unmistakeably on the Government the alternative of either increasing its means by fresh taxation or encountering a dead-lock as regards works necessary for administrative purposes or needful public improvements. Still, though hard the task may be, which is imposed on this Government, it is one which, in my opinion, it should readily and cheerfully undertake for the sake of what is behind after the first difficulties have been overcome. I am, in fact, thankful for present small mercies which give hope for the future. For years this Government has striven consistently for an amount of legitimate independence from minute control in local matters, which would give such play to local knowledge, experience, and ability, as alone can deal satisfactorily with local subjects. This Government has striven under these circumstances, generally foiled, often weary with hope deferred, but always confidently looking forward to the dawn which is now but appearing and which must in due course brighten into full daylight. The Government of India, in granting the small measure of actual relief from minute interference and control that has been accorded, has frankly admitted its inability to deal properly with many local matters that it previously sought to direct. Public opinion has begun to make itself felt; and it now only requires that the local Government shall make a proper and judicious use of their partial freedom to ensure a full emancipation from a yoke under which they have hitherto so painfully toiled.

There is one point on which I desire to say a few words before I close, and that is as respects the local funds. Your Excellency has already intimated that changes in the mode of administration of these funds are called for, and that the subject will receive early attention. I most cordially concur in this view. Our local funds revenue is now very large; it amounts to upwards of sixty lakhs per annum, of which more than half or about thirty-five lakhs is devoted to Public Works. The local funds Public Works assignments are indeed larger than the provincial assignments for a similar purpose, and from the experience I have had of the working of the local funds system, I am convinced that a large measure of economy could be secured by changes in the manner of its administration. It is needful, I think, to secure greater care and regularity as regards accounts—a more judicious selection, of works and project, a better control over execution, and a revision and consolidation of establishments so as not to have two or more agencies in the same district all working at half power and all pulling against each other in the markets. I will not say more on this subject, except to express my opinion that in taking up and dealing thoroughly with it at an early date, your Excellency will be doing that which would conduce greatly to general economy, and which would place at your disposal—without in any way affecting present interests, which must, of course, be carefully respected—means for supplementing the provincial grant and of extending useful public works without the necessity of adding very greatly to the burthen of taxation which the country now bears.

The Hon. Mr. Mansfield said he wished to say a few words with reference to Bill No. 1, and to express his dissent from the proviso attached to clause one of that bill which had been suggested by the Select Committee. There appeared to be a general misapprehension regarding the question on whom the expense of the police should fall. Under the native Governments all local communities paid for police, and those Governments never spent a pie for that purpose. To this day, each villager paid a certain amount of grain to the village watchman, and in former days in bazaar towns and cities when the town dues were levied the police of the town were maintained by means of the people residing in the towns. Thirty-five years ago these taxes were done away with, and the people who had hereditary rights received compensation. These payments were termed girass, and in many instances are paid by Government up to the present time. Since then the Government had had to bear the whole expense of the police in towns and cities in the mofussil. In former days, also, when the villagers were unable to maintain sufficient police for their own protection, they paid the neighbouring Chief so much to protect them. He thought it was clearly the duty of those persons who resorted to cities and towns for the purposes of trade to pay the police. It could not be expected that Government in a city like Bombay, with an enormous number of inhabitants from every part of the country, should pay the expenses of the police or contribute towards these expenses. By the present arrangement the contribution to the Bombay police was one lakh of rupees, but it must not be forgotten that the municipality had received from Government the tobacco duties and the revenue from liquor licenses, which went to the payment of the police. He therefore thought that there should be nothing of the nature of this proviso suggested by the Select Committee in the bill, and he would propose——

His Excellency the President pointed out to the hon. gentleman that the proper time for moving any amendment he thought desirable would be when the bill was considered by the Council in committee.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said—As there is no difference of opinion in this Council regarding the policy or principle of the particular bill which is now before us, and as the same unanimity exists with reference to the equity of the distribution of taxation which it is proposed to effect by this bill, it would not be necessary, sir, that I should say anything in defence of the measure, were it not that there seems to be considerable misapprehension on the part of many persons outside this Council with respect to the true meaning and scope of this portion of our new financial legislation. Three petitions have been presented to the Council which contain objections to this particular bill—one from the Municipality of Surat, two from the Bombay Association, three from a large number of the citizens of Ahmedabad. There is one argument common to all these petitions, viz., that the call made upon certain of the principal cities in the interior to contribute to the support of their police is unfair and inequitable. It appears to me that there is no foundation for this assertion, as it is the present arrangement which is partial and unequal, and not the settlement which we propose to create by the bill. At present the city of Bombay maintains its own police, aided by a contribution of Government which we have expressed our intention to withdraw, and the agricultural portion of the community bear a considerable portion of the expense of the village police. There would seem to be no reason, therefore, why the dwellers in towns and cities in the mofussil should not be called upon to pay for the protection of their lives and property in the same way as the inhabitants of the town and island of Bombay and the agricultural classes throughout the presidency. To compel them to do this is the object of Bills 1 and 2 of 1871. Under the operation of the former requisitions will be made upon the larger cities where municipalities exist, while the smaller towns with similar institutions or without them will be subjected in common with the non-agricultural section of the rural population to the tax imposed by Bill No. 2. Now there are some towns in which Municipalities have been introduced whose income is so small that it would be useless under present circumstances to call upon them to set aside any portion of that income to pay their police, and we have considered it better that such towns should be treated as a portion of the rural districts and brought under the operation of Bill No. 2, instead of imposing upon their municipal revenues a liability for police purposes. By this arrangement the incidents of taxation for the support of police will be more or less equalised. The city of Bombay and large cities in the mofussil will contribute directly through the municipal revenues, and the non-agricultural classes in all other parts will be subjected to a special tax from which the same classes in the large municipal towns will be exempt, while the agricultural will continue to make the payments which are now exacted from them. The Surat municipality represents "that the cost of police ought not in future to be thrown upon those towns only which have shewn intelligence by consenting to the introduction of the Municipal Act." It will be seen by what I have stated that there is no such proposal. Those towns which the Municipal Commissioners of Surat have supposed to enjoy some exemption will fall under Bill No. 2 and pay their quota to the provincial revenues of this presidency through the means of the special tax which will be levied under that bill. The alteration which the Select Committee have introduced into Bill No. 2, which will be discussed hereafter, will therefore remove any cause of complaint which the Surat Commissioners may have supposed themselves to have possessed. I next come to the petition of the Bombay Association. Para. 6 contains their objections to Bill No. 1, and I will read it—

"With regard to Bill No. 1, your petitioners are unable to see the justice or propriety of the proposal made by your Excellency's Government to devolve the *entire* charge of the police on the Municipalities throughout this Presidency. The present arrangement by which Government contributes a portion of the expenses of the Municipal police establishment maintained for the security of person and property, is, your petitioners conceive, fair and reasonable, and should not be disturbed. Your petitioners submit that it forms part of the duty of Government to contribute towards the maintenance of the city police, and no valid reason has been assigned in favour of the proposal to devolve the whole of the cost of the police on the Municipalities, thereby making the city population (already heavily and oppressively taxed) liable to additional taxation by the municipal bodies. The monstrous evil of spreading taxation far and wide, and in all directions and in different ramifications, through the instrumentality of the municipal bodies, practically irresponsible and uncontrolled, will, your petitioners trust, arrest the attention of your Excellency's Council. If the cost of the police be thrown upon the local Municipalities, the machinery for additional taxation will be at once set at work, and the country will be deluged with numerous petty and vexatious imposts. The very idea of the misery that will thus be inflicted upon the masses is indeed appalling. Your petitioners take leave to submit that one tax, large or small, levied by the fountain-head is preferable by far to various and numerous taxes levied by smaller bodies, which in their effect are galling and oppressive; and your petitioners therefore raise their humble voice against the principle of this bill, the direct consequence of which is to bring into existence multifarious taxation throughout the country."

With respect to this statement, I have first to observe that the authors of this petition seem not to have understood the real character of the proposals of Government and to have confused the different plans of treatment which it is intended to adopt with reference to the city of Bombay and with reference to the principal towns of the mofussil. It is plain from the language of Bill No. 1 that it was never contemplated to devolve "the *entire* charge of the police on the Municipalities throughout this Presidency," and that such a statement is correct only when confined to the city of Bombay. It is this city alone which will now be required to pay for the whole of its police; and its superior wealth and the other numerous advantages which it possesses, as well as the productive sources of revenue which have been surrendered to its municipal administration, form a sufficient justification for the greater demand which has been made upon it than upon the less prosperous communities in the interior. I do not understand that the petitioners complain of an invidious distinction having been made in the case of Bombay, but what they do appear to urge is the impropriety and inexpediency of extending taxation through the instrumentality of municipalities. Now I confess that I was greatly surprised when I read this statement. If my memory do not deceive me, a short time ago I saw a petition emanating from this same association, addressed, not to this Council, but to the home authorities or to Parliament, I forget which; of that petition one of the prayers was that the natives of India might be allowed to have a voice in the administration of the revenues of the country and be admitted by degrees to the blessings of self-government. I have not the petition to refer to, so I do not pretend to quote exact words, but I believe that aspirations of this nature were expressed. Well, sir, the institution of Municipalities is the first step that has been taken with the view of giving an opportunity to the inhabitants of this country to take part in the regulation of their own affairs, and however imperfect and defective these institutions may be as at present constituted, they contain within themselves the germs of self-government which if carefully fostered and cherished might some day expand into a plant of healthy growth and bear goodly fruit. It might have been supposed that a body like the Bombay Association would have advocated the encouragement and enlargement of such institutions with the view of demonstrating the capacity of their fellowcountrymen for the administration of public affairs; but, instead of this, we find they denounce the system which leaves in the hands of a selected body of Commissioners the duty of choosing the rates and imposts which should be levied in towns, and prefer that the taxes should be appointed direct by the chief authority without the intervention of any intermediate agency. As it is only intended to extend Bill No. 1. to a limited number of the larger cities, it can hardly be said with justice that the consequence of this bill will be multifarious taxation throughout the country, nor do I understand how it can be stated that the present municipalities are practically irresponsible and uncontrolled. They are practically responsible and under the control of the executive Government, and I should have expected from the petitioners a representation that they were subject to too much control rather than too little. The declarations of the Ahmedabad petitioners regarding Bill No. 1 require no special notice, and I may conclude my observations upon this bill with the remark that it ought not properly to be considered an offspring of the decentralisation scheme. Such a measure would have been necessary if there had been no alteration in our financial arrangements, as it would not have been just that Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach, and other great towns should be permitted to throw upon the rest of the Presidency the burden of providing for their wants in the shape of police, and under any circumstances it would not have been right to allow this state of affairs to continue. I now pass on to a consideration of the general principles of our financial policy which have been touched upon by different speakers, and here again I would call attention to an assertion made by the Bombay Association in para. 6 of their petition. It is as follows—

"Your petitioners further deem it their duty to bring to the notice of your Excellency's Council that no small amount of dissatisfaction has been produced in the minds of the people of this country from the marked feature of the proposed local legislation in the matter of taxation. That feature is this, that whilst the European community will derive great, if not the greatest, benefit from the recent reduction of the income tax, the proposed taxes will fall almost exclusively on the native community, and will in a great measure nullify the benefit which they were disposed to derive from the gracious reduction accorded to them by the Supreme Legislature. Your petitioners trust that no measures will be passed by your Excellency's Council, the tendency of which is to favour one class of Her Majesty's subjects at the expense of another."

On the last occasion when I addressed the Council on the subject of these measures, I pointed out that I was personally averse to increased taxation in any shape, and that it was only a conviction that it would not be right to reject the offer made to us by the Government of India that induced me to assent to an arrangement which involved the necessity of new taxes. I also stated that having accepted the situation we proceeded to select our new taxes with the view of reaching classes who had hitherto enjoyed comparative immunity, and with the desire of rectifying any inequalities which might be found to exist in the existing system of taxation. Now, sir, it cannot be disputed that the European community contribute much more largely to the indirect taxation of the country than is done by their native fellow-subjects, and hitherto the burden of direct taxation has been shared by the two classes equally. In making a further addition to direct taxes it was therefore only just to select imposts which would fall more particularly upon the classes who had hitherto escaped from paying their full proportion of contribution to the revenues of the country. The Bombay Association characterizes this portion of our proceedings as "favoring one class of Her Majesty's subjects at the expense of the other." I trust, sir, that throughout my whole public career I have not been wanting in a desire to shew equal justice to our Indian fellow-subjects, and to place them, as regards their rights, on the same footing as persons of our own race; but I am unable to see the justice or propriety of exacting from Europeans more than is paid by other classes, and hold that as the pressure of indirect taxation weighs so heavily upon them, it is only fair and equitable that in the distribution of direct taxation they should experience some relief. Political economists tell us that the incidents of every single tax are so unequal that the only way of securing equality of sacrifice on the part of all classes of the community is by the imposition of a variety of taxes, as by this means the inequality in the pressure of one tax can be corrected by an inequality in an opposite direction in the incidents of another tax. The petitioners do not acquiesce in this view, and desire that Government should continue an unfair and unequal system of taxation instead of adopting measures which will rectify existing inequalities. It is they, therefore, who, while demanding equal justice, desire to perpetuate injustice, and it seems to me that the proposals of Government are not open to the charge of unfairness which, without sufficient thought, has been brought against them. With reference to our budget, some honorable members have suggested that it might be possible to dispense with some of the expenditure provided for. I can only say that I am not aware of any retrenchment which could be had recourse to without being productive of mischief. Neither the Council nor the public are sufficiently aware of the destitute condition of the several departments which have been entrusted to us and how much there is to be done to place them on an efficient and proper footing. In considering whether the proper economy has been exercised in the preparation of the Budget, it is necessary not only to consider what is in it, but also to take into account the urgent and pressing wants which we have not been able to meet in any way. 1st, With regard to our jails there can be no question that if a system of prison discipline is to be maintained in accordance with the principles which have been recognised by a large proportion of the more civilised nations of the world, a considerable expenditure is required in excess of what has been provided. Our central prisons are not complete; one is scarcely begun and the jails in this city and in some of the mofussil districts require alteration and improvement. At other places district and subordinate jails require to be constructed. In addition the state of the establishments of the prisons generally is most unsatisfactory, and increased salaries are necessary for jailors, accountants, and warders. At present the remuneration fixed for many of these posts is so inadequate that trustworthy persons cannot be obtained for them, so that the public purse suffers from the peculations practised under a system which has only been tolerated for a length of time on account of there being no funds at the disposal of this Government which could be applied to its reformation. Whatever savings we may be able to effect by more economical arrangements for feeding, clothing, and guarding the convicts, and however successful we may be in increasing the real profits of prison labour, there will still be additional outlay necessary before this department of the public service can be held to be in a satisfactory condition, and it would have been a false economy, which in the end would have involved increased expenditure, had we attempted to curtail the ways and means of this department more than we have actually done. In the same way it may be remarked of lunatic asylums, that it is not only the state of the asylum at Colabs which calls loudly for amelioration and reform. Throughout the country there is but one asylum, namely, the one at Ahmedabad, which is really fit for the purpose for which such buildings are intended, and the accommodation afforded in the other wretched places which now do duty for asylums is wholly insufficient for the number of afflicted persons to be found in all parts of the country. Constantly we are obliged to refuse shelter and medical care to persons for whose protection and seclusion it is the duty of the State to provide for in some way or another. As we recognize the obligation it would not be right to delay any longer to take steps which may ultimately enable us to discharge it in a creditable and efficient manner. But it is not only in the case of lunatic asylums that the wants of the people are inadequately supplied. If the public health is to be a matter of concern to Government, the multiplication of dispensaries and hospitals is urgently needed in every direction. The city of Bombay in which we are to-day assembled may at any moment be exposed to the most frightful calamity in consequence of the inadequacy of hospital accommodation for patients suffering from small-pox. During the last few days an occurrence has taken place which shows the defective character of our arrangements in this respect. Some soldiers and camp followers of the 19th Regiment N. I., which is quartered in Bombay, have been seized with small-pox, and it has been difficult to find a proper place to which they could be safely removed. At any time, notwithstanding the extension of the operations of the Vaccination Department, the influx of a few diseased persons from the Mekran Coast, where small-pox is raging, might expose the population of this city to the risk of decimation through the propagation of this terrible pestilence, in consequence of the non-existence of proper places for the segregation of small-pox patients. It is impossible to prevent the spread of disease by continuing the "laissez-faire" system which has hitherto obtained, and which would seem to meet the approval of many persons. It would be useless to leave the protection of the people from these dangers to private enterprise or charity, as the needs of the community could not be supplied by these means. The task must devolve upon Government, who alone can effectually perform it, and to take money from the people for the purpose of using it for their benefit in supplying such wants as I have mentioned and in increasing the development of primary education, ought, if men could see things rightly, to be looked upon as true beneficence, instead of being denounced as tyrannical oppression. It should be remembered that even an Oriental Government imposed new taxes, it was usually with the view of swelling the privy purse of the sovereign and not for the purpose of advancing the true interests of the people. The pretext was ordinarily the occasion of a royal marriage or the erection of some magnificent shrine or mausoleum by which the fame and glory of the Royal House would be perpetuated. Now, it is for no objects of this kind that we wish to augment the public revenues, but solely because we desire to give the people the benefit of an enlightened and improving system of government. I of course do not mean to say that all the revenues heretofore raised have invariably been expended profitably and that there has been no waste or prodigality, but I do say that we are sincere in our desire to practise a rigid economy, and that consequently we have restricted our estimate of expenditure to such charges as we hold to be indispensable, and have regulated our demands accordingly. Any other course would have checked all progress in the branches of the administration assigned to us and have been productive of incalculable evil. I cannot believe that any true friend of India possessing a correct knowledge of the actual facts would seriously desire that we should have consented to leave affairs in the position they would have been in, if we had not decided to supplement the insufficient but fixed grants of the Government of India by the extension of local taxation.

His Excellency the President said—I only desire to add one or two words to the observations which have been made by the speakers who have preceded me. My honourable colleague who has just spoken has referred in very gentle terms to what he has called a misapprehension in a petition which has been addressed to the Government in the Legislative Department by the Bombay Association. Now, the Bombay Association assumes to itself a high position. It enrols amongst its members important and influential citizens. Its members assume, in the petition which was read to the Council a short time ago, to speak on behalf of themselves and their countrymen in this presidency; they send communications to the Secretary of State for India, and make representations to Parliament as well as to this Council; and is it too much to ask that an association holding this position should at least take the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the facts before they address this Council with reference to its legislation. It is not only that in dealing with the general question of our financial position the figures are alleged to be grossly inaccurate, but in reference to the particular measure which is now before us, the Bombay Association in the eighth paragraph of their petition, say:—"The present arrangement by which Government contribute a portion of the expenses of the Municipal Police Establishment, maintained for the security of person and property, is, your petitioners conceive, fair and reasonable, and should not be disturbed." Would not any one reading that assume, or be led to believe, that the Municipalities which were to be affected by this Bill No. 1 of 1871 at the present time contributed to the support of the police within the limits of these municipalities? The Bombay Association speaks of the equitable arrangement now existing, by which the Government contributes a portion of the police expenses, whereas as a matter of fact the Municipalities which are affected by this bill not only do not contribute much, but do not contribute one farthing to the maintenance of the police within the municipal boundaries. Take, for instance, the city of Surat. The cost of the police is nearly Rs. 16,000 per annum, and that is irrespective of any charge for European superintendence, and I do not doubt but that the expense of the police for the municipality of Surat approaches Rs. 25,000, the whole of which is borne by the General Revenue. In point of fact the very arrangement which this association says is fair and equitable and reasonable, is exactly that which the Government proposes to establish by the present bill and which does not at present exist; and I think I may ask the Bombay Association themselves, seeing the admission they have made, whether it is fair and reasonable that the general population of this presidency should pay the total cost of the police in all these Municipalities, and that those whose property is defended, whose streets are guarded, should not contribute a single pie towards that expenditure. I see a gentleman present who is closely connected with the Bombay Association [Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee] and I would ask all who hear me whether it would not be more becoming that the Bombay Association, before constituting themselves the mouthpiece of the whole of the presidency, should at least acquaint themselves with the real state of things with which the legislation of this Council proposes to deal, and should not, by a total ignorance of the subject, thus entirely misrepresent what is the real state of affairs. In the financial statement which I made to this Council a few days ago, I said it was proposed that the Municipalities should contribute a portion of the expenditure; but the Bombay Association has chosen to assume that instead of that it is the object of Government to make the Municipalities pay the entire and whole cost. Such has not been hitherto the proposal. But as Government has hitherto borne the whole charge of the police, we think it fair that the inhabitants of these large and wealthy communities should at least contribute a portion of the expenditure.

His Excellency the President then put the motion that the bill be read a second time, which was agreed to.

The bill was then read a second time, and considered in committee. The only alteration made in the bill was the introduction of the word "rupees" between the words "twenty" and "per centum." Mr. Mansfield did not press his objection to the proviso in section 1, though still thinking it objectionable, because he believed that the cost of the police would never exceed 25 per cent. of the gross municipal revenue.

It was then agreed that the bill should be read a third time on Tuesday (to-morrow.)

THE BILL FOR IMPOSING DUTIES ON THE NON-AGRICULTURAL RURAL CLASSES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the President that the standing orders be suspended, in order that the bill for imposing duties on the non-agricultural rural classes might be read a second time.

His Excellency the President said he wished to consult the views of the members of the Council as to this motion. The standing orders required that seven days should elapse between the presentation of the report of a Select Committee on a bill and the second reading of that bill, and consequently this bill, according to the standing orders, should not be read before Tuesday next. He would point out to the Council that the bill had been a long time before the public, notwithstanding the opinion which had been expressed in one of the petitions before them; and therefore he thought there was no objection to suspending the standing orders. But if any member of the Council thought it preferable that the standing orders should be enforced, and that this bill should not be read a second time before Tuesday, he was quite prepared to say he would not suspend the standing orders.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker thought it would be better to keep to the standing orders in regard to a bill of this kind.

His Excellency the President said that after that expression of opinion he thought it would be well to keep to the standing orders and have the second reading on Tuesday.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE BILL FOR TAXING FESTIVALS.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—With reference to Bill No. 3 of 1871, upon which the Select Committee appointed at the last meeting of this Council have not been able to report, I beg to propose that an extension of time be allowed to the said Committee for the purpose of completing their report. I make this motion for the purpose of placing myself in order, but I would at the same time point out that there is a very general feeling among the members of the Select Committee that it is not expedient to proceed any further with the consideration of this measure. A majority of the Committee are opposed to the principle of the bill, and other members who are not prepared to concur with the majority to that extent nevertheless consider that it will be necessary to exclude so many entertainments which partake of a charitable character or originate in some religious obligation that the bill would have to be restricted to festivals given on the occasion of marriages only, and that were it to assume this form it would be better to substitute for it a carefully graduated marriage tax. My learned friend the Advocate General, who has been unable to attend the Council to-day, as he is conducting an important criminal prosecution in the High Court, has permitted me to state that, though opposed to the Feast Bill, he would be prepared to support a properly graduated marriage tax; and I believe that all the members of the Select Committee are of the same opinion, with the exception of two, who though they much prefer a marriage tax to the proposed impost on feasts, would desire not to commit themselves to support a marriage tax until the details of the measure, which it will be necessary to introduce for the purpose of imposing such a tax, shall be before the Council. The members of the Committee who are present will be able to tell your Excellency whether I have correctly represented their respective opinions. Now, sir, although I consider that a good deal may be said in favour of the tax on feasts which has been proposed, when the exemptions which the executive Government had intended to make shall be allowed for; yet, I consider that there has been a sufficient expression of public opinion to shew that taxation in this form will be peculiarly distasteful to a great multitude of our Indian fellow-subjects, and that under these circumstances it will be a wise policy on our part to withdraw the bill and to substitute a tax upon marriages, carefully graduated, or any other tax which your Excellency in Council may think necessary to supply our deficiencies, which will be insufficiently met by the funds which will be collected under Bills 1 and 2. It would appear that many persons who cannot be reconciled to the payment of the duty upon feasts, see no objection to a marriage tax, and as I believe that we may obtain all that we require through the instrumentality of a marriage tax, I think that it would be a prudent and just concession to the wishes of the people to substitute, for a measure which has proved itself to be so unpopular, a project of taxation which is not regarded with the same amount of disfavour by those who will be subject to its operation.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy concurred with Mr. Tucker and said he would be prepared to support a properly graduated marriage tax if the feasts bill should be abandoned.

The Hon. Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy also suggested that the bill should be withdrawn and a marriage tax substituted.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy said that when this bill was before the Council at first, he was not prepared to give any opinion on it, but now he had no hesitation in saying that the measure was the most unpopular and unfair that could well be. So much had been said in all the petitions, that he would not take up the valuable time of the Council, but he would recommend the Government not only on account of its inequality, but on many other grounds, and particularly on political grounds, to withdraw the bill. Even were the deficiency greater than it was, he would respectfully suggest to His Excellency not to press such a tax; and though he had had little time to think about a marriage tax, and therefore was not in a position to state his opinion on that subject, he had no hesitation in saying that a marriage tax, if properly graduated, would be better than the feast tax. And though he was strictly out of order, he thought His Excellency would allow him to say one word in reference to the remarks which His Excellency had made about the Bombay Association. Some explanation was necessary in regard to the ignorance which was very properly pointed out by your Excellency. The thing was this: the original proposal was to petition against the feast tax only, and the meeting of the members of the Association was held for that purpose; but as the members who attended the meeting were unanimous against the two other bills also, they availed themselves of that opportunity to petition against them. When any representation was about to be made by the Association to this Council, he and his colleagues had always declined to take any part in the proceedings, and on this occasion when this petition was adopted they followed that course, and were therefore not cognisant of the contents of the petition.

The Hon. Mr. Stewart—As one of the members of the committee appointed to consider Bill No. 3 of 1871, I may say that I agree with the other members of the committee as to the desirability of recommending Government to withdraw the bill. I have no hesitation in urging this, for I think that if it is found absolutely necessary to raise the revenue which this bill is intended to produce an equal amount may be more satisfactorily raised by means of a marriage tax. But, sir, I would express a hope that by some possibility it may be found unnecessary to resort to any third measure. This being the first year under the new system, all estimates with regard to revenue at least must be more or less unreliable, and it is impossible to estimate what may be produced by Bill No. 2. I trust, therefore, that no further measure may be intro

PASSENGERS FROM LIVERPOOL.

The s.s. Lorne, 1,034 tons, Captain Mathew James Butcher, arrived on Saturday last from Liverpool via the Suez Canal. She touched at Holyhead, Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden. She bring a general cargo, and the following passengers :—

Surgeon Major and Mrs Williams, Lieutenant Mathews, 2nd Regiment, Ensign Hervey, 33rd Regiment, Cornet Masters, 5th Lancers, Messrs H Webb, J Jamieson, and H Fyrne, Miss Watson, Mrs A Watson, Mrs Wallace, Miss Wallace, Miss Duglon, Mrs Cox and child, Mrs Jacob and two children, Mr and Mrs Deacon and two children.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s.s. Cornia, 696 tons, Captain Thomas Drydon, sailed on Saturday last for Bremen with a cargo of 4,833 bales of cotton.

The ship Princess Somawutty, 982 tons, Captain R. H. Bake, sailed yesterday for Bremen with a cargo of 4,890 bales of cotton and 642 cwts. of linseed.

The ship Lalla Rookh, 869 tons, Captain W. Wilson, arrived on the 21st instant from North Shields with a cargo of 1,128 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Reanie, Scovell & Co.

The s.s. India, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived on the 22nd instant from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Colonel Briggs, Major Sheil, Mr. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Potter and child, Mrs. Gloskin, and ninety-two deck passengers.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP—1871.

Committee of Management.—Major G. Dalrymple Hay, B.S.C. ; Capt. J. Charley, 60th Rifles ; W. A. Roberts, Esq., R.H.A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, Cash.

N.B.—No application will be registered unless accompanied by a remittance on *Murree or Rawul Pindee only, post paid.*

After paying all expenses, 5 (five) per cent will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw *starters*.

The residue will be divided :—

The winner ... to take two-thirds.
The second horse ... one-quarter.
The third horse ... one-twelfth.

To close on the 16th May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Cheques, money orders, &c., to be made payable, and applications to be made to

THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

TO THE PROPRIETORS, April 4, 1871.

The net profits of the Bank at its several establishments in this country and India, during the past twelve months, including the balance brought forward from 869, has amounted to the sum of £47,171 0s. 5d., as compared with £38,368 8s. 6d. during the previous year. There has, however, been about £200,000 more capital employed in the business during a portion of the year, arising from the instalments of share capital which matured on the 28th February and 31st May 1870.

In part of the profits as now stated, namely, £47,171 0s. 5d.
an intermediate Dividend was paid on
the 8th October, free of Income-tax,
which amounted to £13,380 0s. 0d-

leaving now to be dealt with the sum of £33,791 0s. 5d. which, if all available for distribution among the shareholders, would provide a Dividend on the paid-up Capital for the half-year ending 31st December last at the rate of about 7 per cent. per annum.

It will be in the remembrance of the Shareholders that the Directors in their Half-yearly Report, issued on the 23rd September last, referred to the effect which the War had produced upon the value of some of the principal staples of Indian produce in European markets. The decline which took place in the price of Cotton has been almost unprecedented. Bombay Cotton, which before the War was selling currently at Liverpool at 8¾d. to 9¼d. per lb., has fallen to 5¾d. to 6¼d. per lb., representing a depreciation of upwards of 30 per cent., and upon the season's imports from that Presidency, a loss of several millions sterling. At the same time from the same cause, the trade in Raw Silk (which is an important article of import into France and of extensive manufacture there) was for the time being in a condition of great depression, and caused serious embarrassment to many interested in, and dependent upon, the sale and consumption of that material. Under these circumstances it was not to be expected that the Bank, considering the magnitude of its operations, could altogether escape loss arising from inability on the part of those engaged in these and other branches of trade which the War particularly affected, and whose bills it held, to meet their engagements. In every case where Bills of Exchange have not been duly paid, with the exception mentioned below, the Bank has held the security of goods, and the loss will not exceed the difference between the amount of the bill and the proceeds of the shipments against which the bill was drawn. In every instance also the Bank has an additional recourse, both against the drawer and acceptor of the bill, for the amount of such difference. The exceptional cases referred to consist of a few bills drawn against fraudulent Bills of Lading, and which the manager at Bombay was induced to purchase, having no reason to suspect deceit, or to doubt the honesty or characters, previously regarded as respectable, of the parties by whom they were drawn and endorsed. The bills in question were all accepted in due course by the parties in this country upon whom they were drawn, who likewise had no suspicion that the shipments were otherwise than regular and genuine.

The Directors find it difficult at present to form an accurate judgment of what the ultimate deficiency may be, seeing that most of the transactions in question are not yet closed, but they consider it desirable to reserve out of the profits realised the sum of £14,000, as against this contingent liability, and which accordingly, it will be observed, has been done in the Profit and Loss Account appended to this Report.

After making this provision there will remain the sum of £19,791 0s. 5d., and the Directors recommend that this amount be appropriated to the payment of a Dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, which will require £19,715 8s. 0d., leaving a Balance of £75 12s. 5d. to be carried forward to credit of the present year.

The Branches of the Old Bank at Hongkong and Shanghai, in China, have been reconstituted and reopened for business during the year, but they did not commence operations in time to admit of adequate financial arrangements being made, for turning to profitable account the active shipping season at these ports, and thus to enable them fully to provide for the preliminary charges incident to their reorganisation. This will be covered during the current year, and the Directors are sanguine that, under good management, both of these Branches will prove profitable sources of revenue to the Bank.

It is a source of sincere regret to the Directors, that they should not see their way to the payment of a larger dividend than what they now recommend. The difficulties they have had to contend with in promoting the profitable working of the business, during the past year, have been very great. The abundance of money in India has fostered competition in that country—especially in Exchange operations—to an extent which has absorbed almost all profit ; and remunerative and sound local business at the several establishments of the Bank, which it is the wish and endeavour of the Directors to encourage, as the true and substantial basis of regular and safe profits, is of comparatively slow growth, and cannot be unduly forced without imprudence and risk of loss. The progress of the Bank, however, during the year just closed, has been satisfactory and material, as evidenced by the Balance Sheet now submitted ; and it is to be hoped that the improvement of trade, and the stimulus that will be given to commercial transactions of all kinds by the cessation of hostilities on the Continent, will afford better opportunities than have recently been available of employing the Bank's funds to advantage.

The position of the estate of the late Agra and Masterman's Bank, it will be seen from the Statement now rendered to the 31st December last, exhibited recoveries from Assets during the past year sufficient to reduce the present Bank's advance to the sum of £140 11s. 7d. In addition to these, however, there is to be taken into account proceeds of Indigo on hand at the end of last, but not realised till the beginning of this, year, which, with receipts from other sources, enables the Directors to pay on account of Return Capital, represented by the old Shares, the sum of £1 5s. per share, and which will be disbursed accordingly to the registered holders of Scrip Certificates on application to the Bank on and after the 10th April. It is necessary that the Scrip Certificates should be presented when the money is applied for, in order that the payment may be registered thereon.

The progress made in the realisation of the remaining Assets of the Old Bank has fallen short of the expectation of the Directors, so far as respects the Assets in India. This has arisen from the two last Indigo seasons in that country having been unpropitious and unproductive, especially in those districts where the still unsold Indigo factories of the Old Bank are situated ; and the effect has been to deter purchasers hitherto from coming forward. At present the prospects of Indian properties are more encouraging ; and as all those in which the Old Bank is interested have been carefully maintained in good condition, they ought to command a fair price when the demand for this class of investment revives.

The Directors are gratified to report that all outstanding matters in connection with the official liquidation have now been finally closed.

In conformity with the Articles of Association of the Bank, Messrs. R. H. Glyn and H. Ranking vacate their seats at the Board, but offer themselves for reappointment. The Auditors also, Messrs. E. H. Galsworthy and Major-General J. T. Boileau, F. R. S., who held office for the year, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order of the Board,

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET.

31st December, 1870.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital—						
Amount paid up				978,239	19	9
Reserve Fund				6,000	0	0
Deposits—						
Current Accounts	512,953	8	4			
Fixed Deposits	1,719,841	17	9			
				2,232,795	6	1
Exchange with Branches—						
Bills payable				1,706,601	9	7
Profit and Loss—						
Balance from 31st Dec., 1869 ...	690	19	5			
Surplus for 1870 ... 46,480	1	0				
Less deducted to meet contingent liabilities 14,000	0	0				
	32,480	1	0			
				33,171	0	5
				£5,046,807	15	10

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand				506,558	18	9
House Property				142,995	6	0
Investments—						
Government Securities	962,044	1	8			
Discounts, Loans, Credits	1,140,607	12	0			
				2,002,651	13	8
Exchange with Branches—						
Bills Receivable	2,099,083	18	2			
Amount current in Exchange operations	324,614	19	3			
				2,394,691	17	5
				£5,046,807	15	10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

31st December 1870.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dividend paid for the Half-year ended 30th June 1870, free of Income Tax, at 3 per cent. per annum	13,380	0	0			
Ditto recommended to be declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1870, free of Income Tax, at 4 per cent. per annum.	19,715	8	0			
Balance carried forward				33,095	8	5
				75	12	0
				£33,171	0	5
Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1869				690	19	5
Profits—Amount realised for the year 1870	183,949	14	6			
Deduct Interest allowed on Deposit and Current Accounts	87,676	16	6			
Expenditure for Management, &c., and Income Tax...	49,792	17	0			
	137,469	13	6			
	46,480	1	0			
Less deducted for Balance-sheet, to meet contingent liabilities	14,000	0	0			
				32,480	1	0
				£33,171	0	5

A. J. Verrei, *Accountant.*

J. C. Palmer, H. B. Dalzell, } *Directors.*

We have compared the above Statements with the Bank's Books and Securities at the Head Office, and with the certified returns from the several Branches, and have found the same to be in accordance therewith.

Edwin H. Galsworthy, J. T. Boileau, } *Auditors.*

23rd March, 1871.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS,

By the Agra Bank, Limited, on Account of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited, for the Year 1870, at Head Office and Branches.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Assets—			
Amount realised, including return on account of Indigo and other Advances on outstanding Assets for the past season	243,576	16	0

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Cash Balance—			
Brought down due to the Agra Bank, Limited, 31st December, 1869	130,587	10	3
Advances—			
To maintain Indigo Factories, Tea and Coffee Estates, and in connection with other Assets and Interest on Loan Account, &c.	88,947	5	4
Creditors—			
Claims paid	20,423	16	3
Law Charges	3,477	12	7
Agra Bank Limited—			
Cash Balance due	140	11	7
	£243,576	16	0

We hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of Receipts and Payments at the Head Office and of the returns from the Branches which we have audited ; the returns from the Paris Branch are incomplete, arising from the Blockade of that City.

COOPER BROTHERS & Co.

22nd March 1871.

ORDINATION OF PRIESTS.

Tuesday, 25th—The Feast of St. Mark.

Ordination of priests and celebration of Holy Communion, in the Cathedral, at 7-30 A.M.

"OUR NATIONAL SIN."

The *Bombay Guardian* comments as follows on Mr. Atherton's letter to the *Friend of India* :—

"There are some difficulties in the way besides those which English pride creates. The Hindoo is taught to regard all foreigners as *Mlecchas*, defiled and defiling, and shrinks with horror from the idea of giving his daughter or sister in marriage to a European. Parsee prejudices are so strong that we suppose a Parsee would lose standing and perhaps be excommunicated who should give his daughter to be the wife of a Christian. As for native Christians, those who take the deepest interest in their welfare, would hardly like to see them the wives of soldiers and exposed to the temptations and bad influences of barrack life. As an example of colour prejudice on the part of Europeans, it is remembered that some years ago an officer in this presidency who had a native mistress, experienced the power of religion, and, being unwilling to cast off the woman, married her. What happened ? He was obliged to sell out of his regiment. Society had nothing against him so long as the woman was merely his mistress ; but when he married the mother of his children, it was shocked and would have nothing more to do with him.

"Of course if Europeans marry native ladies, natives will expect to marry European ladies."

ALLEGED "FALSE IMPRISONMENT."

With reference to a published statement that Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, solicitors, Bombay, have, on the part of a gentleman at Poona, demanded the payment of Rs. 50,000 from Messrs Morgan and Balchrishna of Poona, as damages for false imprisonment on the night of the 23rd February last, and are to take the case into Court if the money be not paid by the 20th inst., the *Poona Observer* of Saturday says—"Last year a Mr. Buxton arrived here to give a series of performances during the monsoon, and rented a bungalow in the Petty Staff lines, from the firm of Messrs. Morgan and Balchrishna, and at the same time purchased some furniture from the said firm, and after the lapse of a few months the purchase money of the furniture was not paid to Messrs. Morgan and Balchrishna, although they had made repeated appplications for the payment, when they came to an understanding that a portion of the purchased furniture was to be returned and a portion to be kept on hire. The amount of house rent, together with hire of furniture, not being paid by Mr. Buxton, the firm did not adopt any measures for the recovery of the amount ; but on the 22nd of February last, information was received by Messrs. Morgan and Balcrishna that the furniture, or a portion of what they had given on hire to Mr. Buxton, was sold by him to Messrs. Ludda Ebrahim & Co. Upon this information, Lieutenant Morgan, of the firm of Morgan Balcrishna & Co., laid an information before the Cantonment Full Power Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, Colonel G. C. Evezard, who granted a warrant. Mr. Smith, the chief constable of the Camp Police, went to execute the warrant on Mr. Buxton in the Petty Staff lines, but was unable to obtain access to him, as he was at the time in the house, the doors and windows of which were closed, but he held a conversation with the chief constable of police from one of the windows. Mr. Buxton remained in the house, and on the following morning was placed before the Magistrate, and the case was investigated, when Messrs. Morgan and Balcrishna stated that amongst the furniture sold there were some chairs belonging to them. The chairs which were sold were brought to the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, along with others, belonging to Messrs. Ludda Ebrahim, for identification, by the servants of Messrs. Morgan and Balcrishna, but the servants had failed to identify them, consequently the Magistrate dismissed the case. Lieutenant Morgan thereupon informed the Magistrate that he had not received *a single rupee* on account of the house which Mr. Buxton had been occupying since his arrival in Poona. Of course the Magistrate was unable to do anything in the matter, owing to the present law. Formerly the Superintendent of Bazaars (under the old military orders) had the power of ejecting persons from houses for not paying the rent regularly, by giving them notice, but since this has been done away with, landlords of the Camp Bazaar have been placed in a very awkward position. We know an instance in which the landlord of a house has not been paid for two years, and at the same time the tenant has refused to leave the house. Of course the landlord had no alternative left him but to submit to, and to seek redress, elsewhere, to eject the tenant from the premises."

BOMBAY HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE 1st QUARTER OF 1871.

To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—In the quarter ending 31st March 1871, the total number of deaths amounted to 4,378, or exclusive of still-born to 4,234, being 490 more than the corresponding quarter, and 204 more than the last quarter of 1870, but 423·7 less than the average number of deaths during the first quarter of the preceding twenty years. The healthiest week in the quarter was that ending 7th March, when 303 deaths were registered, equal to an annual rate of mortality of 19·29 per 1,000. The greatest number of deaths was registered in the week ending 31st January, when 369 deaths were recorded—equal to an annual rate of mortality of 23·49 per 1,000. The average annual rate of mortality in this quarter was 20·740 per 1,000, as compared with 18·340 of the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and against 19·741 per 1,000 of the fourth quarter of 1870.

The calculations of these rates of mortality are based upon the population of the city as given in the Census Return of 1864, when it is stated to have amounted to 816,562 persons.

2,367 deaths were registered as having occurred among males, and 1,867 deaths among females, being in the proportion of 126·78 males to 100 females.

Of the above, 2,079 were born in Bombay, 2,113 elsewhere, and in 42 cases the places of birth were unknown.

2,890 bodies were buried,
1,059 „ „ burnt,
285 „ „ taken to the Towers of Silence.

The subjoined table will show the deaths registered under the different headings according to the nomenclature published under the authority of the Royal College of Physicians—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.
General Diseases.				
A.	686	567	680	1,933
B.	112	175	156	443
Local Diseases	559	517	513	1,589
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases	7	...	...	7
	127	126	95	348
Accidents and Violence	20	26	27	73
Unspecified Causes	1	...	...	1
Grand Total	1,496	1,411	1,471	4,378

Note.—Section A includes Small-pox, Chicken-pox, Measles, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Enteric Fever, Relapsing Fever, Remittent Fever, Ague, Simple Continued Fever, Cholera, Diphtheria, Hooping Cough, Mumps, Influenza, Hospital Gangrene, Erysipelas, Pyæmia, Puerperal Fever, &c.

Section B includes Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilis, Cancer, Tumours, Lupus, Rodent Ulcers, Leprosy, Scrofula, Purpura, Scurvy, Anæmia, Chlorosis, General Dropsy, Beri Beri, &c.

During the quarter small-pox carried off 308 persons, being 215 more than the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and 256 more than the last quarter of 1870, but 6·2 less than the average of twenty years.

From measles there were 56 deaths or 54·3 less than the average, but 7 more than the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and 27 more than the last quarter.

1,414 persons died from fever, being 167 more than during the corresponding quarter, and 20 more than the last quarter of 1870, but 644·7 less than the average of twenty years.

Of the above, 2 deaths were registered as having occurred from enteric fever, 13 from simple continued fever, 191 from ague, and 1,208 from remittent fever.

The deaths from cholera amounted to 146, or 494·8 less than the average of twenty years, and 51 less than the last quarter of the year 1870, but 132 more than the corresponding quarter of the previous years.

Diseases of the nervous system accounted for 383 deaths, or 19 less than the corresponding quarter of 1870. Diseases of the respiratory system caused 543 deaths, which is 47 less than the first quarter of 1870, and 49 less than the last quarter. From diseases of the digestive system 562 deaths were registered : out of these 139 died from diarrhœa, or 93·4 less than the average ; and 305 from dysentery, or 129·6 more than the average of twenty years.

The percentage of deaths to population is ·51, and is made up as follows—

Diseases.	Per cent per Population.	Per cent on Deaths for quarter.
Small-pox	·03	7·3
Measles	·00	1·3
Fever	·17	33·4
Cholera	·01	3·5
All other causes...	·28	54·5
	·51	100·0

The mortality from cholera, fever, and from all causes, per 1,000 of population, was in the following localities—

From Cholera.		From Fever.		From all Causes.	
Girgaum ...	1·02	Parell ...	4·25	Parell ...	12·84
Esplanade ...	·33	Kharatalao ...	2·43	Kharatalao ...	8·92
Bhoolehwar ...	·33	Mandvee...	2·03	Kamateepoors.	7·48
Colaba	·41	Scoree ...	2·73	Girgaum ...	6·28
Khotachalao ...	2·40	Chunkla ...	2·40	Chopatee ...	6·79
Phunuswary ...	·31	Kamatteepoora..	2·33	Koombarwara.	6·71

The deaths from violence amounted to 73, which is 13 less than the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and 11 more than the last quarter of 1870.

16 persons were drowned,
18 were poisoned,
39 lost their lives from various accidents.

Among all races and castes the deaths registered were as follows—

Buddhist and Jains	160	Jews	20
Brahmins	127	Native Christians	180
Lingacts	5	Indo-Europeans	2
Bhattias	31	Europeans	63
Hindoos of other castes ...	2,006	Negro-Africans	37
Hindoo out-castes	221	Chinese	4
Mussulmans	1,041	Other and unknown races.	2
Parsees	285		

The table on page 7 shows the mortality from different causes, and the meteorological conditions, in Bombay during the 13 weeks ending 28th March 1871.

During the quarter were registered the births of 1,712 males and 1,567 females, or a total of 3,279 children. This improvement in the number of births registered, exceeding the total number recorded during 1870, is owing to the introduction of the system of having police karkoons attached to each Registrar of Births and Deaths, who go round through every district of the city and collect information. But we cannot hope that our birth registration is yet even approximately correct ; including the still-births the annual birth-rate would only amount to 16·76 per 1,000 during the quarter, whereas our death-rate has been 20·74 per 1,000. The births recorded are in the proportion of 109 boys to every 100 females.

The number of children vaccinated during the quarter, as I learn from returns furnished through the courtesy of the Superintendent General of Vaccination, was 3,467 ; of these 2,830 were successful, 296 were doubtful, and in 341 cases the operation failed.

The Superintendent of the Contagious Diseases Act has kindly furnished me with the following returns, showing the number of prostitutes registered in the undermentioned localities during the quarter, and the number found to be disensed :—

Localities.	Hindoo.	Mussulman.	Parsee.	Christian.	Total.	Diseased.
Colaba and Dhobee Talao	7	1	...	...	8	1
Bhoolewar	8	12	...	1	21	5
Market	13	8	...	...	21	...
Girgaum	5	7	...	...	12	...
Mazagon	10	1	...	1	12	2
Kamatteepoors and Parell	3	5	...	...	8	1
Total number registered ...	27	56	...	8	91	...
Diseased	7	2	...	1	10	10

Details of the various work performed by the Health Department will be found in the returns.

As before noticed, 308 persons have died during the quarter from small-pox. I had hoped that before the cold season set in, an Act to render vaccination compulsory would have been introduced by Government, but it seems as far off as ever, and our sanitary returns must still continue to be sullied with deaths from this preventible disease ; but even when this most necessary Act has been brought into operation, further action on the part of the Legislature will be required to prevent the importations of this disease into our harbour from the sea. As is well known, an epidemic of cholera and small-pox is now raging on the coasts of the Persian Gulf, and there are no quarantine rules sanctioned by Government to provide for that efficient inspection of vessels on their arrival here which there should be.

I will instance one case that has occurred during the quarter.

On the 5th January I received the following report from the inspector of the ward :—

"Three deaths from small-pox occurred yesterday in House No. 25, Butcher Street" (a most densely crowded quarter of the native town). "There are four more men suffering from the disease in the same house. They will not go to hospital, and the Superintendent of Police says he has no power to send them. It appears they came on shore six or eight days ago, suffering with the disease, from a buggalow named the Futtee Rahimon ; the Nakoda's name is Amman. They came from a place called Mukullah, about thirty miles this side of Aden. The patients will not leave the room, so that it is impossible to fumigate it. They are under no medical treatment."

I reporting this case to you I said : "I am powerless to take action under Act VI. of 1867, because Government has not as yet provided any sanitarium to which I could by its provisions legally compel persons suffering from an infectious disease dangerous to life, and without proper accommodation, to go. These men remain in the heart of the native town, centres of infection ; and I, the Health Officer of this city, can do positively nothing. I may be able, under section 269 of the Penal Code, to get these men punished for refusing to go to hospital, but that will be no consolation to me or to any victims of the disease. Is not the above plain statement strong proof of the necessity that exists for Government taking the necessary action for preventing Act VI. of 1867 remaining any longer a dead letter ? Is it not a sufficient proof that the sanitation of the harbour can no longer be safely delayed ?"

With reference to this case, the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Reid, said : "I would willingly give any assistance in my power, but the port is still without any quarantine rules, and I am left with no discretion in the matter. All native craft enter without a pilot. It would be little or no use in reporting their arrival after anchoring at the different anchorages. The Preventive Service could not undertake the duty of examination, and by the time the Port Health Officer could board the vessel the passengers might all be landed and dispersed through the town. The proper check would be a small steamer to cruise about the mouth of the harbour, with power to stop and examine all native craft coming from the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, or the African Coast, and Coast of Cutch. Nothing can, however, be effectually done till the quarantine rules are sanctioned ; till then the Department of Harbour Police would seem to be most capable of affording some little protection in this and similar cases."

From inquiries instituted by the Commissioner of Customs, it appeared that the vessels bringing those persons had arrived on the 24th December, and had sailed from Bunder Abbas instead of Mukullah, and that during the passage ten of her passengers had died, and the remainder had landed immediately on arrival. Now this is utterly wrong. Year by year we are subject to the importation of small-pox, cholera, and other zymotic diseases from vessels coming from the places mentioned by Mr. Reid. In the ten years ending 31st December 1869, 10,171 persons died in Bombay from small-pox. That its victims who escaped death must have been very numerous, the scarred faces, the loathsome-looking eyes one sees throughout the native town testify.

During last monsoon, by the direction of Government, a committee, of which I was a member, submitted some draft quarantine rules which we considered applicable to this harbour.

What has become of them I do not know, but the absence of any law on the subject is urgently felt.

The committee rejected as utterly impracticable any idea of enforcing rigorous quarantine, which would insist on a ship coming from an infected port being kept in complete isolation for perhaps many weeks : for, as Mr. Simon says, in his 8th report to the Privy Council : "A quarantine purporting to be effectual cannot rest satisfied with excluding from entry such persons as are obviously sick, but indispensably for its purpose must also refuse to admit the healthy until they have passed, in perfectly non-infectious circumstances, at least as many days of probation as the disease can have days of incubation or latency. This condition often involving as its consequence that if *one* case of disease arise among a number of persons in quarantine, the whole number of apparently healthy must recommence their period of probation, and this perhaps again and again," and, although believing with Mr. Simon that "quarantine conducted with extreme rigour, and with the precision of a chemical experiment, will keep cholera out of any place in which the extremely difficult conditions can be absolutely fulfilled," yet considering "what inconvenience to persons, what interruption to commerce," a rigorous quarantine would entail, the committee could not for a moment believe that Government would enact a law which would cause the greatest opposition from the mercantile community in this country and in England, however desirable in a strictly medical point of view it may be.

The committee, therefore, in the draft rules it submitted, embodied those principles which, in its opinion, while giving a reasonable security for the preservation of the public health, would not unnecessarily affect commercial interests.

It considered that any vessel coming into any harbour in India should be obliged—

1st.—To show before her arrival whether she comes from an infected port, or has on board any person suffering from an infectious disease dangerous to life.

2nd.—That if so, before admittance into that harbour is allowed, she should be inspected by a medical officer of health.

3rd.—That if she has an infectious disease dangerous to life actually existing on board, she should be compelled to proceed to a quarantine station, to be selected in each harbour by competent authority.

4th.—That those who are absolutely sick should be removed to a sanitarium distinct and isolated from the port.

5th.—That the healthy passengers should be allowed to land under the permit of the Health Officer, but, before doing so, should be compelled to register their future places of abode in the inhabited place, so that they might be watched to see that they do not become centres of infection.

6th.—That all clothes or bedding used by any person suffering from an infectious disease dangerous to life, who may have died on board or at the sanitarium, be burnt.

7th.—That, if the Health Officer consider it to be necessary, the vessel, or any portion of its contents, be disinfected, in such manner as he may direct, at the expense of the master or owner.

8th.—That not until the measures above alluded to have been taken shall the vessel be exempt from provisional quarantine, or be admitted to pratique.

9th.—That until a vessel is admitted to pratique no communication shall be allowed with the shore.

These recommendations, if adopted, would, I think, be sufficient to prevent the importation of disease into this city from the sea ; but a much more extended course of action is required, not only to prevent the exportation of zymotic disease from this port, but to ensure a proper sanitary supervision over the shipping in the harbour. At present it is entirely neglected, and it should be remembered that whilst it is so we can never be safe, for, as has been well said by Dr. Sutherland, the medical adviser to Her Majesty's Secretary for War, "The real localising causes of epidemics may exist as intensely on board dirty, unhealthy ships as they do in the dirty lanes of Bombay." The remedy for this would be found if Dr. Sutherland's most sensible advice were carried out. "Let," he says, "the port authorities exercise towards all ships the same jurisdiction that the municipal authorities exercise in regard to houses in towns. Let them afford facilities to captains, at the owner's expense, for effecting every necessary cleaning, purifying of cargoes, medical treatment of sick, washing and cleansing of all foul clothing, bedding, persons," &c., &c.

I hope to revert to this subject on a future occasion, but I trust that when the time arrives for determining the constitution of the new Port Trust the duties of the Health Officer of the Port will be clearly defined, and his powers enlarged, and that a proper establishment will be given to him to carry out his duties, which ought to be most arduous. But the great, the most pressing concession we now want from Government is the establishment of sanitaria : one for the use of the Harbour—and Butcher's Island seems as if it were destined by nature for such a purpose—and another for the use of the shore population, for which no better site could be found than the one you have already recommended, viz., Belvidere Hill.

If these sanitaria were only established, and iron sheds were erected on them, if the existing buildings did not suffice the provisions of Act VI. of 1867 could at once be put into force, and our city saved from the danger of homeless people wandering about the streets with small-pox on them, spreading the disease wherever they go, without its being legally possible to arrest them.

Whilst this report has been passing through the press, we have had, in the lamentable death from small-pox of Captain Madan, the Brigade Major of this Garrison, a very sad illustration of the pressing want of a properly isolated hospital for the treatment and segregation of persons suffering from zymotic diseases.

The Brigade Major's house in the Marine Lines, is situated in the next compound to the hospital of the 19th Regiment, into which 13 cases of small-pox from the Regimental Lines had been admitted. A tent was pitched at the south end of the hospital, and close to the compound of the Brigade Major, for the accommodation of some of these cases. Captain Madan caught the disease and succumbed to it. The military authorities are anxious to isolate these cases, but experienced the very greatest difficulty in the selection of a proper site for pitching tents.

I earnestly hope that this case will attract the attention of Government, and will lead to the establishment of that sanitarium (as it is called in the words of the Act) that we have so long, so repeatedly, and so fruitlessly asked for.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

T. G. Hewlett, Health Office'.

April 11th, 1871.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

Melbourne, March 28th.

Victoria.—The Parliament meets in April. The elections discourage protection.

The proposed line of steamers from Carpentaria to Java is improbable.

The Imperial Government has warned the colonies that a fillibustering expedition is expected to attack them from America. The colonies are preparing.

Exchange is a shade lower.

Sydney.—The Government has defeated the Opposition. A proposed duty on bread-stuffs has been rejected.

The French steamer Guichen has captured three German ships and sent them as prizes into Tahiti.

Adelaide.—Wheat is 5s. 6d. per bushel.

New Zealand.—The natives are dissatisfied, and are stopping the mails.

Ti-Kooti is still uncaptured.

There are rich yields in the Thames gold fields.

The Clio frigate, with the Governor on board, while cruising, struck on a rock in Bounty Haven. She has been docked in Sydney, and is repairing.

Galle, April 17th, 8-26 h.

The Geelong brought 94,187 ounces of gold and 43,850 sovereigns from Australia.—*English man.*

FEMALE INFANTICIDE.

Mr. R. T. Hobart, Joint Magistrate, Etah, in a report, dated the 23rd March, makes the following remarks :—

"As far as our observation and information go, I would say that in this district, as a rule, direct means are seldom employed to take away infant life, save in a few notorious cases and among the very worst of the tribes. Death is caused rather by wanton or wilful neglect than in any other way. The number of sickly female children in arms which were observed was astonishing. They were all, so their fathers said, affected with the same disease wherever one went, viz., a drying up, "*Sookh jati hain.*" It is not such matter of wonder if, as is said, the poor little creatures are deprived of their natural nourishment. At all events, it is strange that the boys are not similarly affected, and the same fathers were unable to account for this any more than for the inequality between the number of boys and girls, except by attributing it to a freak of nature, or the work of God. Attention was called to the belief that a large number of illegitimate girls was preserved alive. It is a large proportion, but is not to be wondered at. There is the usual obstacle in the way of matrimony by the disinclination to marry without receiving a dowry ; there is the natural desire of man to take to himself a partner ; and there is, finally, the absence of any incentive to murder the offspring of such a connection, for such girls are given without dowry to the daughters of Thakoors similarly circumstanced."

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

The s. s. Vixen arrived at Madras from London on the 19th inst. with the following passengers :—

Mr and Mrs Serrice, Mrs Cunningham and child, Major and Mrs Nepean, Mrs Emily, Major and Mrs and Miss Hailes, Captain and Mrs Porteous and children, Dr and Mrs Morrison, Mrs Millet, Messrs Geddes and Bellis.

A DANGEROUS PET.

Church Street, South Parade, Bangalore, was the locale of a very exciting scene on Monday morning (April 17) which might have terminated very unfortunately, had it not been for the coolness and plucky aid exhibited by one of the parties. We are indebted to an eye-witness for the particulars of the affair, which we give below.

Lieut. Frere, H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers, owned a full grown hyena which he reared from a cub, and made a great pet of, frequently having it over in his bungalow and taking it out for short walks occasionally. This morning, while out walking with the brute, it turned sulky, snarled a good deal, and showed more of his teeth than was pleasant. Mr. Frere guessing that something was wrong from the uneasiness of the animal checked him by a jerk of the chain and tried to bring him to submission by a whack of a stick, whereupon the brute flew at him. Mr. Frere managed to keep the animal off for a little while, but was caught by the leg and thrown down, he however managed to scramble up again and secured the brute by the collar, which luckily was a stout one. The beast seeing himself so held got more infuriated and began plunging and tearing about to get at Mr. Frere again, and no doubt he would have done so, had it not been for the timely aid rendered by Mr. T. Leonard, who seeing at a glance the critical position of Mr. Frere at once very pluckily made at the brute with a large stick, giving him some hard knocks on the skull. By this time the hyena was so infuriated that it was with great difficulty he was held : he then made two or three attempts to get at Mr. Leonard

remained together in the tribune, both talking violently at the Right, and foaming at the mouth with rage; while on the steps of the tribune, and down the passage, was a regular string of Deputies, each hoping in turn to gain a hearing. It was some time before the President could restore anything like order. His bell and his voice were alike disregarded. The Extreme Left was furious; the Right contemptuously calm. At last from the former benches came the words, "*Ces hommes-là!*" —referring to the Right—"*sont fous!*" Then it was that the Right got tremendously angry, and denounced the Extreme Left as the root and instigators of the "Red" opinions which are now tearing France in sunder. Floquet jumped into the tribune again, and declared that it was he, together with Lockroy, Tirard, and others of the same party, who had uttered the words, and that they meant them to apply to M. de la Rochethulon. The President then called M. Floquet to order. M. de la Rochethulon made a half apology for what he had said; and so the "incident," as the French call these little episodes in the course of parliamentary work, was brought to an end. But the excitement had been far too strong to subside all at once. Nothing that any one said later in the sitting was listened to; and even an assurance from M. Picard that all was going on well in the provinces was hardly heeded by the Assembly.

Last night we had a partial and false alarm in Versailles. Some of the *gobemouches* from Paris brought a story that the Hotel de Ville had determined to attack Versailles—first going to the camp at Satory, where are some 20,000 troops, distributing there forty barrels of wine that they were to bring with them from Paris, and then marching on to Versailles, reinforced by the disaffected soldiers who would be won over by the drink. The story obtained credence in many quarters; and about ten p.m., as I was sitting in the drawing-room of a married friend, the cry of "Vive la Ligne!"—the cry by which the disaffected National Guards have hitherto gained over the disaffected men of the Line—was heard under the window. We looked out, and there certainly appeared to be a considerable number of men in blouses fraternising with some soldiers of the Line. I was unarmed; but my friend produced two revolvers, and, handing me one, went out with me to see what was going on. We very soon came upon a patrol of Gendarmes, who told us that *le cri etoit* had been certainly raised, but that those who had raised it, were in custody, and would be brought in the morning before the Conseil de Guerre. This morning I learn that the rioters turn out to be merely a few returned prisoners from Germany, who, on their arrival here, had indulged somewhat too freely in the very bad wine of this town. To-day everything is quiet. About 1,000 officers who were prisoners in Germany have arrived at Versailles, all anxious to be employed under the National Assembly. And this leads up to the only piece of important news I have to send you to-day—namely, the plan of the Executive at Versailles with regard to Paris. Nothing whatever will be done for some days; but before a week is over there will be assembled here some 60,000 troops of the *élite* of the old army, now on their return from Germany. These are to be organised at once or rather to be reinstated in their old corps; and with them, and some 10,000 men now in garrison here, the attempt will be made to march into Paris and re-establish order, *coûte que coûte*. This is an outline of the scheme which the authorities here have matured after due consultation with the best Generals in France. If it succeeds well; if not, Messieurs les Prussiens will not be hindered any longer from working their will on the capital.

The National Assembly will certainly approve of the measure, and would even wish it undertaken at once—but to this M. Thiers will not listen. There must be no *fiasco* this time. I have for some days past known what were the great obstacles to strong measures being taken, but did not feel justified in putting them into print, knowing they might serve the cause of the enemy; but the fact is, that M. Thiers was advised by all the General officers here to rest on his oars for a time, since not only had emissaries from the International Society been at work amongst the troops at Satory, but there was here very little ammunition for the guns. There are now, however, 150 rounds per piece, and there are 150 field-guns ready in Versailles for work. Besides all this, the faithful troops—those of whose loyalty there can be no doubt whatever—now number 8,000 men. When the blow is struck, it will be struck with vigour; and, for the sake of Paris and the future of France, it is to be hoped that no false mercy will be shown to the rebels. To-day and yesterday witnessed the arrival of some 2,000 Mobiles from Brittany and the West of France, all of whom served in the siege of Paris, and bear most bitter hatred to the National Guards of the capital. As many more men will arrive during the next twenty-four hours from the same provinces and may be added to the 8,000 loyal troops already at Versailles. At St. Germain there is a large camp of cavalry, two regiments of which, lately come from Algiers, are mounted on Arab stallions. The artillery is in excellent order; and the men belonging to this arm, being chiefly Alsatians, are not likely to have any sympathy with the National Guards serving under the Red flag.

Since our new masters got possession of the capital, scores of French gentlemen and tradesmen have removed their families out of harm's reach. Many, who could afford to do so, have sent them to England; others who are not so well off, have despatched their wives and children to Amiens and Rouen. "Those towns," they say, "are under the Prussian rule, and our families will be safe there from any rising of the revolutionary bands." It is but fair to say that a great deal of the fear inspired by the Hôtel de Ville is due not more to the French *repris de justice*—men who have been convicted for criminal offences, and are still under the surveillance of the police—of whom there are said to be at least 15,000 in the ranks of the army of Paris, than to the immense number of foreign adventurers who, having "left their country for their country's good," have taken service in these patriotic corps. —*Daily Telegraph.*

THE ARMY OF THE COMMUNE.

THE *Times* "Parisian correspondent" writes as follows (Mar. 30):—

In the state of incubation in which the Commune still remains, it appears that the first care of the Communalists should be devoted to the organization of a military force and to the financial measures which must ensue. The managing Sub-Committee has decreed the formation of a standing army, although the Central Committee declared in its programme that it proposes to abolish standing armies. This army, a real Pretorian Guard, will consist of twenty-five battalions for service in the field, twenty batteries of 7-pounders, and fifteen batteries of mitrailleurs. A body of cavalry will also be formed. The men who will compose this army will be taken indiscriminately from among the soldiers and the Volunteer National Guards, and, by concealing the character of this body under the name of "National Guard," simple people will be led to believe that it is not a real standing army. One characteristic of a standing army is the pay, and this will consist of 2½f. per man, without counting food and clothing, which will be given into the bargain. At this price the Sub-Committee will easily find 30,000 janissaries to enlist, and even more if they are wanted. Besides this permanent force, the Commune will have yet another at its disposal, or rather at the disposal of its "Master"—the whole National Guard; at least all that part of the National Guard which will consent to give in its "adhesion in writing" to the Commune. All National Guards who refuse to comply with this formality will lose their pay as unmobilized (a franc and a-half), and will be disarmed. The consequences are plain: all National Guards who will not pledge themselves to support the Commune will be disarmed; all those who will take this pledge will be paid. The financial measures which will have to be taken to pay the costs of this military establishment are not yet very clearly defined on the horizon of the Commune. Millionaires do not abound, and what will become of them if they alone are to be touched? Still, there is a difficulty even there, which is that all the wealth our millionaires possess will not suffice to fill the chasm which the Commune is in course of making in the public wealth. Besides, the requisition of all these millions once effected, how will they be renewed? There is no longer any business, any work, any commerce. Men eat and drink—drink especially—and that is all. The Bourse, which was shut all last week, has done nothing more since than to half open its doors again. Three per cent. French Rentes are quoted lower than during the worst days of the siege. Manufactories are nearly all at a standstill. The so-called "Parisian" industry each day sees the orders which used to flow in from all sides diminish; the workman, unused to work, rejects the offers made to him; and the shops are nearly all shut, or open with no result. The Rue de la Paix is like the road to a cemetery, and the Boulevards like the streets of Pompeii without the picturesque ruins. Still the population is large; it circulates, goes backwards and forwards; but where does it go? Certainly not to business. That word will soon be banished from the French language.

THE DECREES OF THE COMMUNE.

THE *Journal Officiel* (March 30) announces that the Committee has remitted its powers to the Commune. The Proclamation of the Commune says:—

Citizens,—Your Commune is constituted. The vote of the 26th of March sanctions the victorious revolution. A power which was basely the aggressor you have taken by the throat, you have in your legitimate defence driven from your walls a Government which desired to dishonour you by imposing upon you a King. To-day the criminals whom you have not even wished to pursue abuse your magnanimity by organizing at the gates of your city and at your hearth a Monarchical conspiracy. They invoke civil war. They set to work all that corruption can accomplish. They accept all accomplices, and have been forced to beg assistance even of the foreigner. We arraign these wretches before the judgment of France and the world. Citizens, you are about to establish institutions which defy all attempts at overthrowing them. You are the masters of your own destinies. Strong in the representation you are about to establish, you will repair the disaster caused by the overthrown power. Industry compromised, work suspended, commercial transactions paralyzed, will receive a vigorous impulse, and to-day the expected decision on the question of the rent, to-morrow that on the maturity of commercial bills, our public services re-established and simplified, the National Guard from henceforth the only armed force of the city—these will be our first acts. The elected of the people only ask of the people, in order to assure the triumph of the Republic, to be supported by their confidence so long as they do their duty.

The *Journal Officiel* (March 30) publishes a decree abolishing the conscription, and declaring that no central force, with the exception of the National Guard, can be created or introduced into Paris. All able-bodied citizens will form part of the National Guard. Another decree grants a general remission of rent to lodgers from October, 1870, until April, 1871. The amounts paid during those seven months will be reckoned on for the months to come. The sale of all articles deposited at the Mont du Piété is suspended. Another decree directs all officials in the public offices to regard from henceforth as null and void all orders or communications emanating from the Government at Versailles. Every official not conforming to this decree will be immediately dismissed.

THE SACRED DUTY OF ASSASSINATION.

THE following is a complete translation of the article signed by Citizen E. Vaillant, the Delegate of the Central Committee for Home Affairs, and which was published in the *Journal Officiel* with the following introduction:—"We reproduce the following article written by Citizen Vaillant, which appears to us to meet in a satisfactory manner one of the difficulties of the moment." The article runs thus:—"We are informed, but the statement has no official character, that the Duc d'Aumale is at Versailles. If that be true, it is because between Bordeaux and Versailles the Duc d'Aumale did not meet with a single citizen. It is from such facts that we learn how greatly the moral and civic sense has become weakened. In the Republics of old times tyrannicide was the law; here a pretended morality designates as assassination that act of justice and necessity. To the corrupt beings who revel in monarchical rottenness, and the intriguers who fatten on it is added the class of sentimental simpletons. These people declare that the poor devils of Princes are not responsible for the crimes of their fathers, of their name, of their families, any more than the son of Troppman is answerable for the deeds of his parent. They forget that the son of a condemned criminal is not condemned by public opinion if he be not a criminal, himself, but, for well-founded reasons, distrust attaches to all those who in youth have been exposed to the influence of such bad examples, and whose early education has had such a director. In the same manner a Prince, the son of a Prince, who continues to style himself 'Prince,' and who, like the D'Aumale in question, dares to raise in Republican France the question of a monarchy and the claims of his family, excites our anger and demands our justice; and even should these Princes, who dream of throwing us back into oppression, have become enlightened by the genius of Revolution, that itself is a reason why they should understand that they must not become agents of disorder and of civil wars and they should resign themselves to expiate in a distant country the misfortune and the shame of their birth. For it is not enough that they pretend to be devoid of ambition; we remember the oaths and protestations of Bonaparte. Were they sincere, their name their presence would be made use of by those whom ambition, interest, or intrigue attached to their fortunes; and, whatever might be the wish of the Prince, his evil-working influence would be the same. In the same manner that in the unchangeable course of things every discordant element is eliminated, and nothing which disturbs the equilibrium of nature can continue, so in human society every cause of disturbance to moral order, every obstacle to the realization of the ideal of justice, which is the aim of the Revolution, must be removed. Society has but one duty towards Princes—Death. It is bound but to one formality—proof of identity. The Orleans are in France. The Bonapartes seek to return. Let all good citizens take note of it."

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

PARIS, March 30, 6.30 P.M.—Complete tranquillity prevails. Paris presents an aspect of sadness, which increases daily. There are scarcely any persons in the streets and boulevards, very few carriages are to be seen, and the cafés and restaurants are deserted. The number of persons who have left Paris during the last ten days is estimated at upwards of 160,000.

The Commune has ordered the removal of some barricades which obstructed important thoroughfares, but the barricades in the Place Vendôme remain intact. Carriage traffic is forbidden there, and only foot passengers are allowed. The barricades in the Place de l'Hotel de Ville are now so arranged as to permit vehicles to pass through.

The *Official Journal* has assumed the title of *Official Journal of the Commune*. The latter has given orders that all chaplains are to cease celebrating mass in the prisons to which they are attached. M. Rampont, the director of the Post Office, still maintains himself in his position. By order of the Commune, seals were affixed yesterday upon the offices of five great fire and life insurance companies. The motives which led to this step are said to rest upon a suspicion that the Empress Eugénie had deposited money in the funds of these companies. The Union, the National, and the General are among the insurance offices so treated.

MM. Meline Adam and Robinet have resigned their posts as Communal councillors.

The *Moniteur Universel* asserts that the stockbrokers have decided to transfer the Bourse to Versailles.

All the moderate newspapers in Paris unanimously condemn the usurpation of power and the policy set forth by the decrees of the Commune respecting lodgers and conscription.

M. Jules Ferry leaves Versailles to-morrow to be present at the peace negociations in Brussels.

Orders have been issued to concentrate at Angoulême all the disposable troops in the south-west of France. The marine infantry of Rochefort is under orders to proceed to Versailles, and the army round the latter town is becoming very considerable.

The *Temps* of this evening says the installation of the Commune will take place publicly on Saturday at the Hôtel de Ville, and will be accompanied by a review of all the battalions obeying the Commune, together with artillery, in the Champ de Mars. The red flag will be proclaimed the flag of the nation, and the Phrygian cap will reappear on the standards.

Absolutely no business was done on the Bourse to-day. Rentes at the close were nominally quoted 50 f. 60 c.

("TIMES" TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Thursday Morning.—Paris is extremely tranquil, but the symptoms of an approaching desperate struggle multiply. The *Vengeur*, believed to be virtual by the official organ of the Commune, reappears this morning. It commences with a triumphant article by Félix Pyat, in which he declares that if the Assembly does not leave Versailles it will be forcibly ejected. The *Vengeur* also publishes a most important *project de décret* by the Commune, in which the Assembly is to be declared dissolved and its members insurgents, and to be treated as such by the Commune. Considering Félix Pyat's position and influence, it is not improbable that the decree will be passed by the Commune, and "war to the knife" then formally declared against the Assembly. On the other hand, in well-informed circles here a speedy attack in force is expected. The troops are expected to bring three days' provisions, as the food supplies will probably be cut off from Paris. We may thus again find ourselves in a state of siege. The Republicans profess confidence, however, that the troops will not fight, and publish stories of the defection of the various companies. Blanqui is said to be in complete retirement at Montmartre. He is supposed to be following Mazzini's favourite policy of mysterious secrecy and reserve. The *Officiel* publishes an article written in a tone to conciliate the bourgeoisie. It points out that their interests and aspirations are really those of the working class, that the days of June, '48, arose from a misunderstanding.

Evening.—At the sitting of the Commune to-day, after the question of rents was settled, a discussion arose upon the *Loi des Echéances*. Two propositions were brought forward—first, that the bankers whom the questions specially concerned should meet together to name delegates at the proportion of ten for each arrondissement, and that they should themselves decide upon the law required within eight days; secondly, that the question of the *Echéances* be postponed until three months after the establishment of order, it being understood that order will be established as soon as the "Communes Fédérées" and France have adopted the Government of the Commune of Paris. This evening one of the propositions will be adopted.

M. THIERS' PLAN.

THE Versailles correspondent of the *Manchester Gourdian* telegraphs as follows:—M. Thiers to-day (Wednesday, Mar. 29,) informed some friends what his plan was. It is to persuade the members of the illegally elected Commune in Paris to resign, on the promise that a legal election shall be immediately held. If they refuse to accept this compromise M. Thiers will dissolve the Commune, if he can, by force of arms. The want of unity and determination in the Cabinet here is pitiful. MM. Jules Favre, Ernest Picard, and Jules Simon are irresolute, and shrink from all the energetic measures which M. Thiers proposes. M. Thiers has suppressed *Le Radical*, a newspaper published here to breed disaffection in the army.

M. Dupins, the comptroller of the kitchen of Charles X., Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III., has committed suicide at Versailles, out of mortification at the degradation of being the comptroller of the kitchen of "a nobody like M. Thiers and a nothing like the Assembly."

ALLEGED ORGANIZATION OF THE PARIS REVOLUTION IN LONDON.

PARIS, March 30, P. M.—The *Gaulois* asserts that the insurrection which broke out in Paris on the 18th inst. was organized in London, and that the details of its organization were entrusted to Karl Marx, supreme chief of the "Internationals" and of Prussian nationality; Assy, General Agent for France; Bentini, General Agent for Italy; and Dermott, General Agent for England. Blanqui assisted at the meetings which were held in the early part of February last.

MODIFICATION OF THE PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

BRUSSELS, March 31, 9.10 A.M.—A Convention was signed yesterday by which the peace preliminaries were so far modified that a fortnight's delay has been granted for the payment of the 500,000,000 of French indemnity due to-morrow, April 1.

INCIDENTS.

THE Prussian Budget for the financial year of 1870 will show a surplus of about six million thalers.

Prince Bismarck has received an autograph letter from the King of Bavaria, accompanied by the star of the Order of Hubertus.

The *People Francais* (Mar. 30) says that a despatch has been received from Versailles announcing that General Lallemaud had completely suppressed the rising in Algeria.

An Executive Committee of the Commune has been appointed for one month, which, however, can be revoked at any time, composed of Eudes, Fridon, Vaillant, Duval, Pyat, and Bergeret.

The members of the Paris Commune are said to draw a monthly salary of 300 f. This is the sum which had been fixed by M. Ferry as a provisional allowance for the mayors and adjoints of Paris during the siege.

The *Journal Officiel* (Mar. 30) publishes an article which concludes with these words:—"Sure in its power, the revolution will again by its example and propaganda spread through the world. Liberty, Equality, and Justice."

The Central Committee has condemned to death *in contumaciam* Wilfrid de Fonvielle, as guilty of plotting against the commune. The Committee has authorized General Duval to make the necessary perquisitions for the discovery of persons hostile to the Commune.

The Military Commission has ordered that the alterations in the military duty will be made every day by the general staff in the Place Vendôme, where also the word for the day will be given. The Committee has formally forbidden the posting up of any documents emanating from Versailles.

No more tribunals or courts are sitting at the Palais de Justice in Paris. There are no more judges. Business of every kind suffers greatly from such a state of things. Since the 8th of September 35,000 different law cases are in abeyance, comprising questions of inheritance, dissolution of partnerships, common actions at law, divorce cases, and a thousand other interests which imperatively demand the return of the judges to their seats.

The demoralization of the working classes in Paris is said to be frightful. Feeling confident that their house rent for October, January, and April will be paid for them by the Commune, they are now clamouring to be released from the payment of the July quarter. All the grocers' and vintners' shops at Ivry have been pillaged by the National Guards. The provisions stored in the Vincennes forts have all been pillaged. All the guns in the forts were spiked before they were taken by the insurgents. All the arms in the arsenal were taken by the Committee.

To-morrow (Mar. 31) will be discussed by the Commune the question of the payment of the five milliards to the Prussians. The only proposition brought forward goes to the bottom of the question. It is to put up to auction all Crown property. An Anglo-American company is said to have offered a milliard for the Château and Park of Versailles. A German company is said to have offered eight hundred millions for St. Cloud, with the object of starting gaming tables like those of Baden. Five hundred millions have been offered for the Park and Château of Fontainebleau. It is calculated that the total result of these sales will amount to seven milliards. France will thus gain two milliards clear after paying the Prussians.

The movement of the Provisional Republican Committee at Marseilles has not met with success. Colonel Ducoin, who had been elected to the command of the National Guards, has resigned. M. Gaston Crémieux, President of the Provisional Committee, is reported to be under arrest, and the remainder to have fled. The city is quiet. The red flag is no more exhibited. The members of the different Republican societies have resigned. A good impression has been made by the department having been declared in a state of siege. A proclamation has been issued by the Municipal Council appealing to the patriotism of the National Guards. The Council states that it has withdrawn its three delegates from the departmental Commission. The red flag has been replaced by a black one.

Monseigneur Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers and Primate of Lorraine, has addressed a pressing letter to the exiled Alsatians and Lorrainers, entreating them to seek a refuge in the hospitable land of Algeria. He recommends them to colonize this country, assuring them that nothing can be easier, that the State will immediately give them lots of so many hectares each, and that nothing remains but to go in and take possession. The *Siècle* remarks on this letter that the Prelate goes much too fast in thus advising the expatriated agriculturists to seek shelter and employment in Algeria before suitable arrangements have really been made by the State for their reception and assistance. Before the question has been seriously entertained, and the necessary measures taken to supply the new colonists with lands and loans sufficient to tide them over the commencement of their undertaking, nothing but disappointment can ensue from such invitations as that of the Archbishop. In short, as the *Siècle* remarks, "We have long enough a'lowed ourselves to be led by sonorous words and intoxicated by grand sayings; let us no longer take our wishes for realities, but become serious if possible."

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail*, March 31.)

CIVIL war appears to be impending in France. The elections in Paris have been in favour of the Reds, many thousands of citizens abstaining from voting.

The Commune, which claims national as well as municipal sovereignty, is installed at the Hotel de Ville, and has been proclaimed in Paris and at Marseilles.

The Revolutionary Government is said to be at its wits' end for money. The Bank of France has yielded to a demand for a further loan of a half million francs.

It is said that there are 35,000 cases waiting for trial in the Paris law courts, which are closed. The police force has been suppressed by the Hotel de Ville Committee.

The confiscation of Crown property to pay the war indemnity is the talk of the day in France.

The Prefect of the Loire has been murdered.

M. Lullier, the Revolutionary Commander-in-Chief, has been dismissed for throwing a chair at the head of one of the members of the Central Committee, in the heat of a discussion.

General Chanzy and Admiral Saisset have arrived in safety at Versailles from Paris.

The insurrectionary movement in Algeria is reported to be serious; a force of 30,000 men is in arms against France.

The Emperor Napoleon visited the Queen at Windsor on March 27, and was cordially cheered by the crowd.

Napoleon has issued an important manifesto, urging the union of the Conservative party to save France from dismemberment and anarchy.

The Queen opened the Royal Albert Hall at Kensington on March 29. The spectacle was most imposing.

The Queen of Sweden died on March 30.

The Navy Estimates have been brought forward by Mr. Goschen, and the principal amounts voted.

The Civil Service Estimates for the current year amount to £10,645,545, against £10,729,659 voted last year.

The Peers have rejected the Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage Bill by a majority of 26.

Sir Charles Dilke's motion censuring the Cabinet for its conduct in respect of the Black Sea Conference has been negatived without a division, after an animated debate.

The Tientsin massacre has been discussed in the House of Lords.

Mr. John Peel (Liberal) has been returned for Tamworth unopposed.

The Albert Life Assurance Arbitration Bill has passed the Lords' Committee. The name of Lord Cairns is inserted in the Bill as arbitrator.

The Indian Finance Committee has held two sittings. Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Ross D. Mangles have been under examination.

Mr. Eastwick, M.P., has given notice to move in the House of Commons for a local European army for India.

Mr. Otto Goldschmidt and Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt have brought actions against three newspapers for a gross libel, and have recovered £2,000 damages.

Parliament will adjourn early next week for the Easter recess.

The Census will be taken in the United Kingdom on the night of Sunday next, April 2.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Major Gen. E. Lawford, R.E.; Capt. G. Sinclair, Bengal Retired List; Lieut. J. C. Cowslade, late 39th Regt.; Mr. J. A. Ramsey, 21st Hussars; Mr. E. Howes, M.P.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF APRIL 1.

ACCOUNTED FOR AT LAST.

Is it not strange that the "best man" at a wedding is not the bridegroom? This must be the reason of so many unhappy marriages.

"THE WEED THAT CHEERS," &c.

Smoking must be carried to a great excess in the 91st Regiment ("Argyllshire Highlanders"), to oblige that corps to have a "pipe-major."

PRETTY THOUGHT.

Lord Lorne's motto is "*Knox Oblivisearis.*" But he hopes, and we hope, and everybody hopes, that his beloved princess will forget all about that trouble, now happily past and gone.

"IN CONFIDENCE."

Hungry Customer—"Taint bad."

Chef—"Glad you like it; for, to tell you the truth, a'though I've been a makin' o' this soup for fifteen year, I ain't never tasted it myself!!"

THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT—DONKEY.

Considering the prominent position in the Sansculotte Central Committee taken by the workman Assi, it is suggested that the best name for the present rising in Paris would be the Assi-nine movement.

IN THE STREET.

French gentleman, taking leave of English lady.—Well, madame, adieu! As to the conduct of England towards us, I fear we shall retain—pardon me—the belief we have long had, that you are a nation of shopkeepers.

English Lady—Very well. Mistakes will always be made. We long had a belief that you were a nation of soldiers. [Exeunt.

WELL SAID, SIRE!

"I am impelled above all things to give expression to my humble thanks for the historic successes which have blessed the armies of Germany."

[Emperor to the Reichstag, March 21.

A brace of approximate words well expresses
The difference 'twixt Gallic idea and Teutonic:
The German aspires to historic successes,
The Frenchman's are nothing unless histrionic.

A LOGICAL REFUTATION OF MR. DARWIN'S THEORY.

Jack (who has been reading passages from the "Descent of Man" to the wife whom he adores, but loves to tease)—"So you see, Mary, baby is descended from a hairy quadruped, with pointed ears and a tail. We *all* are!"

Mary—"Speak for *yourself*, Jack! *I'm* not descended from anything of the kind, I beg to say; and baby takes after me. So, there!"

REVOLUTION AT DOVER.

As Mr. Punch expected, Dover rose in revolution. Happily there was no violence. A meeting of the Christian young men took place, and a resolution was carried rescinding the idiotic decree against Mr. Punch, and ordaining that his journal should "lay" on the table, as heretofore. He congratulates Dover upon its return to good sense, and requests that all may be forgotten except that Dover has had the narrowest escape from demolition. He had prepared for a bombardment, to which that of Sebastopol would have been but as a display of Crystal Palace fireworks. When Dover shall have amended its grammar, peace shall be formally signed. PUNCH.

FASHIONABLE ECONOMY.

Here is a scrap of highly interesting intelligence from a fashionable writer:—

"The reversible satins are gradually gaining ground in England."

If we were the father of a fashionable family, we should be deeply gratified by this momentous news. We presume, of course, these satins, when worn out upon one side, can be turned and worn till they are worn out on the other. Thus, a fashionable father may chuckle and quote Shakspeare of his fashionable daughter, "Aye, she can turn and turn, and still go on turning" her reversible satins. Satin at first thought seems hardly a material to be lauded by economists. But it may do a man a good turn when it is made reversible.

MOST NATURAL SELECTION.

If Mr. Darwin's theory of the Descent of Man were true, we should, in consistency with it, have to accept quite new views of marriage. At present, marriages with near relations are generally considered objectionable, and that in proportion to proximity of kin. Accordingly, therefore, the more remote the relationship between a married pair, the more normal the marriage. Now, if we are descended from anthropoid apes, the orang-outang, the chimpanzee, and the gorilla are certainly our poor relations, and they are as distant as they are poor, far more distant than any tribe of natives capable of articulate speech. If, then, we believed the genealogy which Mr. Darwin claims for us, we should conclude that there was no cause or just impediment whatever why we should not marry cousins so very many more degrees removed than any other as those arboreal and quadrumanous ones above-named. We might even go further, and not, unless Darwinism is nonsense, fare worse, but better. Any human being, desirous of a perfect mate, would clearly do best of all to marry, if possible, the larva of a marine ascidian.

THE GREAT EVENT ON THE RIVER.

(A PROSPECTIVE RETROSPECT.)

The boat-race is a certain remedy for lassitude, low spirits, loss of appetite, aversion to business, and disinclination to flirting.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat-race has been witnessed by 15,674,989 delighted spectators since its first institution by the heads of houses in the two Universities, for the encouragement of sound and useful rowing; 1,746,911 pairs of gloves, of all sorts, sizes, colours, and descriptions, have been lost and won at the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race; 391,208 engagements date from its successive happy anniversaries; and the champagne consumed from its foundation after the battle of Waterloo to the present era, would fill the Suez Canal twice over, with about a hundred and fifty dozen to spare for medicinal purposes.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat-race undoubtedly encourages trade, manufactures, and commerce by the impetus it gives to the production of blue silk (plain, moiré, and watered), blue satin, blue sarcenet, blue lutestring, blue poplin, blue rep, blue net, blue gauze, and everything else that is blue—except blue devils, for which the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race is a perfect cure.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat-race is alluded to by Waterland, Romigins, Undine, and other writers of classical and aquatic antiquity.

The only university "test" that will never be repealed is the question, "Are you Oxford or Cambridge?" at the time of the boat-race.

There was a general holiday, followed by illuminations and fireworks at night, on the occasion of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race. All the public offices, banks, baths and washhouses, and other places of business were closed, and everybody went down to the banks of the Thames, from the peer in his robes, to the artisan in his blouse.

Mr. Punch witnessed the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-race from his private trireme (painted dark and light blue in alternate layers, to show his rigid impartiality), with a blue "peter" flying from the mast-head. He was escorted to the place of embarkation by a troop of the blues.

"Where to spend a happy day?" In an elegant carriage, in elegant attire, with elegant ladies, and an elegant luncheon, surveying the glories of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race.

When Mr. Toole returned from the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, he acknowledged that now at last he was "happy."

The reproach that has hitherto attached to the first of April will be henceforth abolished for ever, the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race making that day memorable and honoured for all time.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, March 31.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 31st March, 1871.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

Commissary Charles Foster to be Assistant Controller. Dated 1st March, 1871.

Supply and Transport Sub-Department, Deputy Commissary Paul G. F. Furse to be Commissary, vice Foster. Dated 1st March, 1871.

Fowell C. B. Richards, Gent., from the Quartermaster-General's Office, to be Assistant Commissary. Dated 16th March, 1871.

Deputy Commissary J. B. Marston is placed upon half-pay. Dated 16th March, 1871.

ADMIRALTY, 27TH MARCH, 1871.

Lieutenant Robert H. Armit has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, 30TH MARCH, 1871.

Lieutenant Richard E. Broadrick has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight as 1/10 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 5/8	,,
3	do.	1/10 1/2	,,
2	do.	1/10 3/8	,,
1	do.	1/10 5/16	,,
On demand		1/10 1/4	,,
On Scotland		1/10 1/4	,,

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/10 1/8 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 1 to 2 ,, ... 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months..... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of	2	per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs.
upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs.	1,000	When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal

Do.	6	do.	3 per cent. per annl
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.

Bombay, 31st March, 1871.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for ocean passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

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64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
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Baron John H. W. Deschrodor.
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